

Administration
Report of the Manipur
1935-36

*Administration
Report of the Manipur
1935-36*

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
MANIPUR STATE
FOR THE YEAR
1935-36.**

— : (0) : —

IMPHAL,
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING PRESS.
1936.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I— *General and Political.*

	Page.
Geography	1
Population	2
Revenue	2
Ruling Family	2
Notable Visitors	2
State Darbar	3
Tours	3

Hills.

Charge	3
Outposts	4
Conduct of the Hill tribes	4
Relations with British Districts	4

CHAPTER II—*Administration of Land Revenue (Valley).*

Field Work (Land Records)	5
Assessment	5
Demand	6
Jiribam	6
Land Revenue Collection	6
Coercive Measures	7
Court Work	7

Hills.

Hill House Tax	8
----------------	---

CHAPTER III—*Protection (Valley).*

Military Police	9
Civil Police	9
Criminal and Civil Justice	10
Jail and Staff	10
Prisoners	11
Jail Labour	12
Receipts	12
Establishment	12

Hills.

Assam Rifles	13
Lambus	13
Criminal and Civil Justice	13

CHAPTER IV—*Production (Valley).*

Weather and Crops	...	...	...	...	15
Wages and Labour	...	...	...	...	15
Price of food Grains	...	...	...	...	15
Export and Imports	...	...	...	...	15
Export (or Cart) Tax	...	...	...	...	15
Cattle Export	...	...	...	...	16

Forest Department.

Charge	...	...	...	...	16
Cases	...	...	...	...	16
Reserves	...	...	...	...	17
Grass Mahals	...	...	...	...	17
Ukok	...	...	...	...	17
Jiri Barak	...	...	...	...	17
Toll Stations	...	...	...	...	17
Lime Pits	...	...	...	...	18
Monopolies	...	...	...	...	18
Valley Salt Wells	...	...	...	...	18

Arts and Crafts Department.

Arts and Crafts	18
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Hills.

Weather and Crops	...	...	...	...	19
Wages and Labour	...	...	...	...	19
Exports and Imports	...	...	...	...	19

CHAPTER V—*Revenue and Finance.*

Budget	...	...	...	...	20
Closing Balance	...	...	...	...	20
Receipts	...	...	...	...	20
Invested Funds	...	...	...	...	22
Indebtness	...	...	...	...	23

CHAPTER VI—*Medical.**Valley.*

Vaccination	...	...	...	...	24
Epidemics	...	...	...	...	24
Kala-Azar	...	...	...	...	24
Antirabic Treatment	...	...	...	...	24

Hills.

Dispensary	...	...	...	...	24
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	25
Epidemics	...	...	...	...	25
Missions	...	...	...	...	25

CHAPTER VII—*Education (Valley).*

Charge and Tours	...	...	...	...	26
Lower Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	26
Upper Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	26
Teaching Staff in Lower Primary and Upper Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	27
High Schools	...	...	...	...	27
The Johnstone High School	...	...	...	...	27
The Churachand High School	...	...	...	...	27
The Tamphu Sana Girls' High School	...	...	...	...	28
The Bengali High School	...	...	...	...	28
Higher Education	...	...	...	...	29

Hills.

Lower Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	29
Upper Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	29
High Schools	...	...	...	...	29
Education Outside the State	...	...	...	...	30
Mission Schools	...	...	...	...	30

CHAPTER VIII—*Public Works (Valley).*

State works.

Charge	...	...	...	...	31
Roads	...	...	...	...	31
Resurfacing Pucca Roads	...	...	...	...	31
Bridges	...	...	...	...	32
Bunds	...	...	...	...	32
Schools	...	...	...	...	32
Panchayet houses	...	...	...	...	32
Workshop	...	...	...	...	32

Water works.

Charge	...	...	...	...	32
General	...	...	...	...	33
Demand and Collection	...	...	...	...	33
Cases	...	...	...	...	34
Coercive Measures	...	...	...	...	34

Hydro Electric Scheme.

Administration	34
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Hills.

Staff	...	...	...	...	36
Bridge Paths	...	...	...	...	37
Bridges	...	...	...	...	37
Buildings	...	...	...	...	37

CHAPTER IX—*Miscellaneous. (Valley).*

Registration Department

...	38
-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Vehicle Tax.

Vehicle Tax	38
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----------

Foreigners Department.

Charge	...	...	...	...	39
Foreigners Tax and Grazing Fees	...	...	...	...	39
Income Tax and Trading License fees	...	...	...	...	40

Veterinary Department.

Treatment of Diseases	...	...	...	...	41
Surra	...	...	...	...	42
Foot and Mouth Disease	...	...	...	...	42
Black quarter	...	...	...	...	42
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	42
Other Contagious Disease	...	...	...	...	42
Rabies	...	...	...	...	42
Other Contagious Disease	...	...	...	...	42
Preventive Inoculation	...	...	...	...	42
Indoor Patients	...	...	...	...	43
Outdoor Patients	...	...	...	...	43
Mufassil cases	...	...	...	...	43
Castrations	...	...	...	...	43
Operations	...	...	...	...	43
Treatment of Surra	...	...	...	...	43
Goat Virus Inoculation	...	...	...	...	44

Press and Library.

Establishment	...	...	...	...	44
Machinery	...	...	...	...	44

Property Outside the State.

Property Outside the State	45
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Archæology.

Archæology	45
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Hills.

Guns	...	...	...	...	45
Red cloth	...	...	...	...	46
Impressed Labour	...	...	...	...	46

APPENDICES.

I	High Officials	...	...	...	i
II	Temperature	...	...	...	ii
III	Rainfall	...	...	...	ii
IV	Revenue Civil cases (Original Suits )	...	...	...	ii
V	Revenue Civil Cases (Execution )	...	...	...	iii
VI	Land Revenue Appeals	...	...	...	iii
VII	do. Annual Statement	...	...	...	iv

VIII	Strength and details of Military Police	...	v
IX	Number and Nature of Crimes in Valley	...	v
X	Working of Civil Police	...	vi
XI	Criminal Cases	...	vi
XII	Criminal Appeals	...	vii
XIII	Civil Cases (Original Suit)	...	vii
XIV	do. (Execution)	...	viii
XV	Civil Appeals	...	vii i
XVI	Miscellaneous Cases	...	viii
XVIIA	Income Tax and Trading License Appeals	...	ix
XVII	Number and Nature of Crimes (Hills)	...	ix
XVIII	Criminal Cases (Hill)	...	x
XIX	Hill Civil Cases (Original Suit)	...	x
XX	Hill Miscellaneous Cases	...	x
XXI	Hill Criminal Appeals	...	xi
XXII	Hill Civil Appeals	...	xi
XXIII	Interdistrict Cases	...	xi
XXIV	Collection of Forest Revenue	...	xii
XXV	State account (Arts and Crafts)	...	xiii
XXV	Trading account (Arts and Crafts)	...	xiii
XXV	Profit and loss (Arts and Crafts)	...	xiii
XXV	Balance Sheet (Arts and Crafts)	...	xiii
XXVI	Receipts (Valley, Hill, Water Works Budgets)	...	xiv
XXVII (a)	Expenditure (Valley Budget)	...	xv
XXVII (b)	do. (Water Works Budget)	...	xviii
do. (c)	do. (Hill Budget)	...	xviii
do. (d)	Suspense Account (Expenditure)	...	xix
do. (e)	Expenditure (Valley, Hill, Water Works Budgets)	...	xix
XXVIII	Memorandum of Closing Balance	...	xix
XXIX	Suspense Account (Receipt)	...	xx
XXX	Assets and Liabilities	...	xx
XXXI	Medical Relief (Valley)	...	xxi
XXXII	do. do. (Hill)	...	xxi
XXXIII	Statistical Return of Primary Schools (Valley)	...	xxii
XXXIVA	Expenditure on State Works (Valley)	...	xxiii
do.B	do. do. (Hills)	..	xxv
do.C	do. do. (Water Works)	...	xxvi
do.D	do. do. (Shillong Property)	...	do.
XXXV	Contagious diseases of cattle	...	xxvii
XXXVI	Preventive Inoculation	...	xxviii
XXXVII	Animals treated and castrated on tour	...	do.
XXXVIII	do. do. in Hospital	...	xxix
XXXIX	British Indian Acts and Rules adopted in the State	...	xxx

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1935-36

————— : (0) : —————

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The Manipur State lies between Latitude 23° 50' and 25° 30' North, and Longitude 93° 10' and 94° 30' East, and is bounded on the North by the Naga Hills; on the East by Burma, on the South by the Lushai Hills and Burma, and on the West by Cachar. The area of the State is 8,638 square miles, some 700 of which form the central valley of Manipur, which is inhabited by Manipuris, while the remaining area of over 7,938 square miles consists of mountainous and hilly country inhabited by Nagas and other hill tribes.

The valley is about 2,600 feet above sea level with drainage from North to South and the highest mountains in the Hill areas rise to nearly 10,000 feet above sea level.

The principal rivers in the State are the Imphal and Barak, the former with its tributaries draining the valley, the hills immediately surrounding it and the Southern Hills, and the latter draining the Northern and Western Hills. The Imphal river flows through the Chin Hills and the Kale Valley into the Chindwin river of Burma and the Barak river flows through Cachar and the Surma Valley into the lower Brahmaputra.

The valley of Manipur is dotted with lakes and marshes many of which dry up in the hot weather, but there are a number of large lakes which retain water throughout the year, the largest being the Loktak which is some 8 miles in length and 5 in breadth after the annual rains.

Statements for the temperature and rainfall will be found in Appendices II and III.

2. According to the census of 1931, the population of the State is 4,45,606, of whom 2,89,843 are inhabitants of the Valley, 1,50,839 of the Hills, and 4,924 of Jiribam. The population of Imphal and its suburbs is 95,668.

3. The revenue of the State during the last five years average Rs. 7,33,803. The Flood Loan of Rs. 99,000/- from Revenue. the Government was fully paid during the year under report. The State had Rs. 1,40,000 invested in Government Bonds, and Rs. 2,390 in Post Office Cash Certificates. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 5,000 to the Government of India.

4. Sreela Sree Astottara Satajukta Manipureswar His Highness Maharaja Sir Chura Chand Singhjee Bahadur K. C. S. I., Ruling Family. C. B. E. Bhakta Rajarshi Sree Kunda Seva Binoda Dharma Palaka Beerchuramani Dampingambha Huyen Langsaiphaba has six wives and has three daughters by the Maharani, three sons by the second Rani, one son (adopted by the Maharani,) and two daughters by the third Rani, one son by the fifth Rani and one son and one daughter by the sixth Rani.

His Highness came to the Gadi in 1891 with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. He was educated at the Mayo College Ajmer and assumed ruling powers in 1908.

His Highness was awarded the C. B. E. in 1917 and was given the hereditary title of Maharaja in 1918. In 1931 His Highness was created Knight Commander of the Star of India.

The eldest son of His Highness, Maharajkumar Bodh Chandra Singh, is 28 years of age. He went with his younger brother Maharaj Kumar Priyabrata Singh to England in 1922 and married in 1929. In August 1934 His Highness the Maharaja was regrettfully compelled to send him into exile, and with the consent of the Government of India he took up his residence in Benares.

Maharajkumar Priyabrata Singh, second son of His Highness, secured the degree of Bachelor in Arts of the Allahabad University in 1934; and the third son Maharajkumar Lokendra Singh passed the Chiefs' Colleges Higher Diploma (Intermediate) Examination of 1935-36 from the Mayo College at Ajmer. The fourth son Maharajkumar Jai Singh adopted son by the Maharani joined this college during the year under report.

5. The undermentioned officials visited the State during the period Notable Visitors. between 1st July 1935 and 30th June 1936.

(1) Rai Bahadur P. C. Dutta, C. I. E., the Honourable Judicial Member, of the Assam Government, in November, 1935.

- (2) Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukherjee, C. B. E., Post Master-General, Bengal and Assam Circle in March 1936.
- (3) C. E. Palmer, I. M. S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Assam, in March 1936. He inspected the 4th Battalion Assam Rifles and the Civil Hospital, Imphal.
- (4) E. P. Burke, Esqr., Chief Engineer, Assam, in August, 1935.

6. Mr. G. P. Stewart, I. C. S., was President of the State Darbar up to 29th February 1936, when he was relieved by Mr. C. B. C. Paine, I. C. S. Maharaj Kumar Priyabrata Singh, B. A., was appointed as one of the Ordinary Members of the Darbar on 13th February 1936 and otherwise the membership of the Darbar remained unchanged (Vide Appendix I).

The Darbar held 39 Administrative meetings and 118 Judicial meetings within this year.

7. His Highness the Maharaja spent 21 days touring in the State, visiting Sugunu, Kokchais, Moirang and Kanow Iren. Tours. His Highness left the State for Cachar and Nabadwip on the 6th January 1936 and returned on the 3rd June 1936.

The President was on tour for 5 days (i.e. Mr. G. P. Stewart 2 days and Mr. C. B. C. Paine 3 days) in the valley.

HILLS.

I. The three Sub-divisions remained the same as in the previous year.

Charge.

Mr. S. J. Duncan, A. C. S., Assistant to the President, was in charge of Tamenlong Sub-division till the 11th September 1935, and then went to Ukhru taking charge with effect from the 1st October 1935. The President was in charge of the Ukhru Sub-division from the beginning of the year till the 30th September 1935.

Mr. Duncan toured for 41 days in Tamenlong, and for 134 days in Ukhru.

Mr. R. H. Shaw, A. C. S., took charge of the Tamenglong Sub-division from the 11th September 1935. He toured 1 day in the Salr Sub-division and 140 days in Tamenglong.

Srijut A. Ibungohal Singh, B. A., B. T., Assistant to the President, was in charge of the Sadr Sub-division throughout the year. He toured for 79 days.

The President toured 97 days in the Hills.

Outposts of Lambus were posted as before at Mao and Maram in the Sadr Sub-division, at Sitapaboi in the Ukhrul Sub-division, Outposts. and at Thanlawn in the Tamenglong Sub-division.

The conduct of the Hill Tribes remained satisfactory.

Conduct of Hill Tribes.

Relations with the adjoining British districts remained satisfactory.

Relations with British Districts. There were four border meetings. In September 1935, the President met the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills at Mao; in December 1935, the President and the S. D. O., Tamenglong met the Superintendent, Lushai Hills at Tipaimukh; in January 1936, the President and the S. D. O., Tamenglong met the S. D. O., North Cachar Hills at Toushem, and in the same month the Political Agent and the S. D. O., Ukhrul met the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin, S. D. O., Mawlaik and the Assistant Superintendent, Somra Tract at Tamu. The President also met the Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills at Tungjoi in November 1935.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

1. Srijut Rajkumar Setu Singh, B. A., S. D. C., was in charge of the Land Revenue Office throughout the year. Srijut A. Ibungotombi Singh, 2nd S. D. C., was in charge of the Field Staff but suddenly resigned on 31st January 1936. Since then, no new officer has been appointed, and the duties held by him reverted to Srijut Rajkumar Setu Singh. Srijut A. Ibungotombi Singh was on tour for 49 days during the year.

Babu Chandra Nath Dey continued to hold the post of Mauzadar at Jiribam throughout the year.

2. There were 4 Kanungoes and 29 amins. The increase in the number of amins is due to the sub-division of a circle of Ahalup pana into two because of the size of the circle. The remaining extra amin was given charge of a circle in place of an amin who died during the year under report. This extra amin was again appointed a clerk in the Forest Member's office and his post was filled by a qualified man and the post of extra amin was converted into the post of a clerk of the office staff, vide Darbar Resolution No. 6R of 22-4-36.

No temporary Kanungoe or amins were appointed as the continuation of the survey was postponed for lack of funds.

Owing to the complete abolition of the Begar system in the valley 110 chainmen were employed at a cost of Rs. 4,903.

The increase in the number of chainmen is due to the sub-division of a circle.

The Field staff was employed in the ordinary duties of settlement of waste lands, assessment of concealed cultivation, and exclusion of relinquished and from demand. They also checked and repaired station marks of the Cadastral survey and of the grazing grounds etc. They also reported about waste lands of Faut, Ferar and Jatrahin which improved the settlement of Patit lands.

The Jiri Field staff consisted of 2 permanent amins as before.

3. There was no change in the rate of assessment which remained (w) Rs. 5/15/- a pari for all classes of lands in the Assessment valley with a minimum of annas -/12/-. Shop sites were assessed at three times the ordinary rate as before.

But the Nagas' holdings in the valley were assessed @ Rs. 2/8/- per pari. In Jiribam the rate is Rs. 3/12/- a pari for 15 established villages and Rs. 2/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ /- a pari for 36 villages.

During the year 13,609 bighas (4,498.84 acres) of land were measured in the Dariabadi survey as against 7,559 bighas (2,498.84 acres) in the previous year and 78 bighas (25.78 acres) as against 29 bighas (9.58 acres) were relinquished. There was a total increase of 2,585 bighas (854.51 acres) in the area of Rayotwari land cultivated. This increase was due to the new settlement of lands which were cancelled in the previous year. In special tenure land 161 bighas (54.21 acres) were found to have increased and this increase was due to the grant of some free lands to some persons.

In Jiri 1,942 bighas (642 acres) were newly assessed but 1,863 bighas (616 acres) were relinquished. In the previous year 1,568 bighas (517.44 acres) were newly assessed and 2,430 bighas (801.87 acres) relinquished.

4. The current demand in the valley was Rs. 4,86,814 as against Rs. 4,95,758 in the previous year. The year opened Demand. with an arrear demand of Rs. 5,84,354. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 6,67,424. The fall in the current demand was due to the change in the rate of assessment.

In Jiri the current demand was Rs. 9,039.9-0 as against Jiribam. Rs. 9,017 in the previous year. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 8,222.8/- as against Rs. 8,672/- at the beginning of the previous year.

5. The permanent collection staff remained unchanged and consisted Land Revenue Collection. of 5 Lakpas, 5 pana clerks, 25 mohorirs and 43 peons. In addition to these 8 temporary mohorirs and 16 temporary peons were employed throughout the year.

The percentage of current revenue collected in the valley was 44.679 as against 34.711 in the previous year.

The total receipts from the valley excluding Rs. 372 collected before the close of the year but not credited into the Treasury until after the 1st July, 1936, were Rs. 3,27,348 as against Rs. 4,13,055 in the previous year. Of the arrear demand Rs. 1,09,849 were collected and of the current demand Rs. 2,17,598. Remission was granted as usual to the old and helpless. Remission of current revenue amounted to Rs. 4,858 and of arrear revenue to Rs. 56,194.

This latter sum was on account of cancellation of pattas for land which had gone out of cultivation and for which no bids were made when put to auction for the realization of arrears. In addition, a further sum of

Rs. 6,747 was made by the Darbar from current revenue on account of crops destroyed by floods. The total remission granted therefore amounted to Rs. 67,799.

**Correction Slip No. 1 to the Manipur State Administration Report
for 1935-36.**

Under "CHAPTER II—Administration of Land Revenue."

Substitute "Rs. 9,619" for "Rs. 9,160" in the eleventh line of Page 7.

the realisation of Rs. 774. Therefore 786 cases were disposed of during the year.

7. Out of 5,156 cases for disposal 2,814 were finished and 2,342 remained pending as against 1,938 disposed of out of 3,676 Court works in the previous year.

In Jiri 290 cases were disposed of out of a total of 467 as against 160 out of 361 in the previous year. 227 Cases remained pending.

Appendices IV and V give details of case work.

Appeals against the orders of the Land Revenue Courts lie to the President, and from him to His Highness the Maharaja. Appendix VI gives details of these appeals.

Rs. 6,747 was made by the Darbar from current revenue on account of crops destroyed by floods. The total remission granted therefore amounted to Rs. 67,799.

On the 30th June, 1936 the total arrear demand was Rs. 6,76,021 of which Rs. 4,18,320 was against previous year's arrears and Rs. 2,57,701 against the current year's arrears.

Rs. 12,496 were realized on account of fines for late payment. Details of collections in each pana are shown in Appendix VII.

The outstanding balance of Rs. 2/- on account of Agricultural Loan was realized in full with interest of as -/2/-

In Jiri the total collections were Rs. ~~9,169~~^{9,619} excluding a sum of Rs. 82 realized and accounted for in 1934-35 as against Rs. 6,330 in the previous year. Of the current demand a sum of Rs. 2,538 was collected, and of the arrear demand Rs. 7,081. A sum of Rs. 406 was remitted leaving as arrears outstanding on the 30th June 1936 a sum of Rs. 7,155.

6. The coercive measures in force in the State include the sale of defaulting estates and the imposition of fines on Coercive measures. those who fail to pay their revenue before the 1st March, the end of the collecting season.

During the year sale cases in respect of 63,142 defaulting estates were instituted in order to realize Rs. 2,55,204. Of this amount Rs. 16,870 were realised before the date fixed for the sales. Rs. 29,916 were realised by sale, and Rs. 17,557 was remitted as irrecoverable. Sale cases in respect of 46,876 estates with the object of realizing Rs. 1,69,861 were still pending at the close of the year. Therefore 16,266 cases were disposed of during this period.

In Jiri there were for disposal 828 sale cases with the object of realizing Rs. 8,505. Of this amount Rs. 7,119 was realized before sale, Rs. 198 by sale, and Rs. 416 including Local Rate was remitted as irrecoverable. At the end of the year 42 cases were still pending for the realisation of Rs. 774. Therefore 786 cases were disposed of during the year.

7. Out of 5,156 cases for disposal 2,814 were finished and 2,342 remained pending as against 1,938 disposed of out of 3,676 in the previous year.

In Jiri 290 cases were disposed of out of a total of 467 as against 169 out of 361 in the previous year. 227 Cases remained pending.

Appendices IV and V give details of case work.

Appeals against the orders of the Land Revenue Courts lie to the President, and from him to His Highness the Maharaja. Appendix VI gives details of these appeals.

HILLS.

The collection of Hill House Tax in the two Sub-divisions—Ukhrul and Tamenglong was satisfactory ; but in Sadar it was unsatisfactory. Rs. 75,401 was collected and credited against Rs. 83,492 in the previous year.

Actual collections were as follows :—

Sadar	Rs. 24,353
Jiri	Rs. 267
Ukhrul	Rs. 26,427
Tamenglong	Rs. 24,354

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Valley.

1. The State maintains a force of Military Police, of which His Military Police. Highness the Maharaja is Commandant.

Throughout the year under report His Highness held command. During His Highness's tour outside the State and on several occasions, such as sickness etc., Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba, Ordinary Darbar Member, held command on behalf of His Highness from the beginning of the year to the 15th July 1935; and again from 26th December, 1935 to the 21st June, 1936.

Srijut Huidrom Meghachandra Singh continued to hold charge as Subedar Major throughout the year.

The force is organised into 6 platoons. There are eight Indian Officers and 225 other ranks. Details will be found in Appendix VIII. It is armed with short Lee-Enfield rifles and kukries. It is generally employed to provide guards for the Palace, the Jail, and the Revenue Office, and to preserve internal peace when required. It provides guards of honour to His Highness, and escorts for him and for the President of the Darbar when necessary. Escorts to guard prisoners en route from Imphal to adjacent British districts are also taken from the force.

The total cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 37,030 as against Rs. 34,391 in the previous year.

2. Srijut Rajkumar Bhaskor Singh, Khurailakpa, Ordinary Member of Civil Police. the State Darbar, held charge of the Civil Police Department throughout the year. He was on tour for 30 days.

The strength of the force at the close of the year was 1 Inspector, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables, 5 Writers, 1 constable, 38 constables, and 222 chowkidars. There are also 10 chowkidars in Jiri.

There is only one Thana in the valley, and it is at Imphal. No range was made in its jurisdiction which extends only over Imphal itself. Cases in the *Lorai* are only taken up on the orders of the resident, the Judicial Member, or the Police Member. Such orders are given in cases of murder, homicide, serious rioting, and affrays endangering the proper maintenance of law and order. In addition to the thana there are 4 permanent outposts, one at Mao, one at Sengmai, one at Pallel, and one at Jiribam. They control the Dimapur, Burma, and Cachar Roads.

The ratio of police including chowkidars, to the population of the valley was 1 : 1069·34.

Appendices IX and X give statements showing the number and nature of crimes and the working of the police during the year.

The total number of cattle reported lost was 136 (55 in Imphal and 81 in *Lowai*) as against 109 in the previous year. Of these 25 were recovered from *jhils* or otherwise.

There were 61 unnatural deaths reported during the year.

3. Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba, Ordinary Member of the State Darbar, held charge of the Criminal and Civil Justice, Judicial Department throughout the period under report. He was on tour for 12 days.

There was no change in the number or constitution of the Courts in the valley and Jiribam. The Courts are (1) Darbar, (2) Cherap, (3) Sadar Panchayet, (4) Court of the Mauzadar, Jiribam ; and (5) 13 Rural Panchayets.

The powers and functions of the above courts except that of the Sadar Panchayet Court remained unchanged. The Sadar Panchayet Court was given powers of imprisonment in criminal cases up to 6 months instead of 3 months (vide Darbar Resolution No. 4A of 13-5-36).

Appendices XI to XVI give details of the disposal of cases by the above courts.

4. There is only one prison in the State and it is at Imphal. It was opened in 1892, and since then up to the 30th June 1935, the total number of male convicts accommodated in the Jail was 7,499, of female convicts 93, of Civil prisoners 816, and of Lunatics 175. There is a small lock-up at Jiribam.

During the year under report Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh, Selungba, Medical Member of the Darbar, and His Highness the Maharaja, were at different times in charge of the Jail Department.

The Jail staff consists of one Jailer, one Deputy Jailer, one Assistant Jailer, one Clerk, one Workshop Overseer, one Head Warder, one second Warder, 13 Warders, 8 temporary Warders, and 6 other servants.

The numbers of the prisoners remaining from the previous year were 185 male convicts, 46 male undertrials, 2 female convicts, 2 civil prisoners and 8 Lunatics.

The following prisoners were admitted during the year under report :—

Prisoners.

	1935-36		1934-35	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Convicts	229	1	218	2
Undertrial	344	5	633	6
Civil	23	0	26	0
Lunatics	12	1	10	0
Total	608	7	887	8

Out of the total number of 395 undertrials (including 46 from the previous year), 161 were convicted, 174 were released, and 13 remained ending trial. Out of the 253 convict and civil prisoners :—

224 were Manipuri Hindus, 13 were Manipuri Mohammedans, 10 were hillmen, 5 were foreigners, and the 1 female convict was Manipuri Hindu.

The average period of detention before conviction or release of undertrials was 38 days as against 13 days in the previous year.

Daily average of prison population	..	246.59
„ „ of Sick	..	24.50
Escaped convicts	..	1
Recaptured (including convicts who escaped in previous years).	..	2
Escaped prisoners who returned of their own accord	..	1
Convicts with sentence of 3 weeks or less	..	5
„ under age of 16 years	..	8
„ sentenced to whipping	..	12

The following prisoners were in the Jail on the 30th June 1936.

	1935-36		1934-35	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Convicts	198	1	185	1
Undertrials	12	1	46	0
Civil	0	0	2	0
Lunatics	9	0	8	0
Total	219	2	241	1

Of these 196 were Manipuri Hindus, 17 were Hillmen, 8 were Mohammedans, and the 2 females were Manipuri and hillwomen.

During the year under report 7 convicts were punished for offences committed while in Jail, as against 9 in the previous year. 6 convicts including 2 hanging cases and 1 undertrial died in Jail, as against 1 in

the previous year. No convict was released on account of sickness as against 1 in the previous year. 10 convicts were transferred to Sylhet Jail as against 1 in the previous year.

During the year under report prison labour was distributed as follows :—

Jail Labour.		1935-36	1934-35
Palace Moat (free labour)	...	10,990	11,517
Work on contracts	...	475	740
President's compound and Police Bazar (free)	...		260
Antimalarial work (free)	...	2,870	2,930
Work at daily rates	...	1,009	1,349
Jail Garden	...	3,482	3,401
Jail workshop	...	6,123	3,000
Jail service	...	26,684	18,301
Sent to court for trial	...	1,071	765
Undertrial	...	8,549	7,675
Cells and Lunatics	...	2,496	2,117
Sick	...	7,056	7,338

During the year under report receipts from the Jail were as follows (taken to the nearest rupee) :—

Receipts.		1935-36	1934-35
Contracts	...	Rs. 125	144
Daily labour	...	205	309
Durries, newar etc.	...	2,439	984
Basket	...	68	...
Mustard oil and oilcake	...	813	1,230
Jail garden	...	107	168
Miscellaneous	...	...	53
Sale of yarn	...	...	26
Civil prisoner's diet money		121	119
Rent for Jail shop	...	4	...
		Rs. 3,882	3,033

A sum of Rs. 2,397 was spent on the purchase of raw materials as against Rs. 1,241 in the previous year.

The total cost of the Jail establishment, maintenance of prisoners, upkeep etc. amounted to Rs. 10,722 as against Rs. 9,336 in the previous year.

The system of allowing convicts remission for good conduct and good work was continued throughout the year under report according to the rules laid down for jails in British India.

Hills.

1. Outposts consisting of one Indian Officer and 50 sepoys are stationed at both Ukhru and Tamenglong. The ^{Assam Rifles.} relations between these outposts and the people continued to be friendly.
2. There is no special police force in the Hills. The duties both of police and messengers are carried out by Lambus. Lambus. They hold a position of peculiar trust and dignity, and act as interpreters in the Hill Courts.

The staff on the 30th June consisted of 1 senior Head Interpreter, 1 Mohurir, 4 Head Interpreters, 2 Head lambus and 52 lambus. Six lambus are Manipuris and the rest are hillmen.

The staff is distributed as follows :—

SADR HEAD QUARTERS.

- 1 Senior Head Interpreter (Kuki).
- 1 Head Interpreter „
- 9 Kuki Lambus.
- 6 Manipuri Lambus.
- 1 Kabui.
- 1 Kacha Naga.
- 1 Mao Naga (Rotation).
- 1 Maram „ „

MAO OUTPOST. *

- 1 Mohurir
- 1 Permanent lambu
- 2 Rotation Lambus
- (all Mao Nagas).

MARAM OUTPOST.

- 1 Head Lambu,
- 3 Rotation Lambus.
- (all Maram Nagas).

UKRRUL HEAD QUARTERS.

- 1 Head Interpreter (Kuki).
- 3 Kuki Lambus.
- 7 Tangkhul Lambus.

SITA PABOI OUTPOST.

- 1 Head Lambu (Kuki).
- 3 Kuki Lambus.

TAMENGLONG HEAD QUARTERS.

- 1 Head Interpreter (Kuki).
- 6 Kuki Lambus.
- 2 Kabui „
- 2 Kacha Naga „

THANLAWN OUTPOST.

- 1 Head Interpreter (Kuki).
- 4 Kuki Lambus.

3. In the Hills the President has powers equivalent to those of a District Magistrate in British India, and the Assistants Criminal and Civil Justice to the President have powers equivalent to those of first class Magistrates. The courts of these officers hear all cases in which any party is a hillman except cases arising in the British Reserve. Appeals against the orders of the assistants lie to the President, and appeals against the orders of the President lie to the Political Agent.

Statements showing the disposal of cases will be found in Appendices
VII to XXII

As far as possible cases arising far from Sub-divisional head quarters are disposed of locally by the Sub-divisional Officers when they tour in the locality. Consequently cases are sometimes kept pending longer than would otherwise be necessary but parties are saved from having to make a journey of several days to head quarters.

Details of interdistrict Cases and appeal cases are given in Appendix.
XIII.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION.

Valley.

1. Weather on the whole was good except in some parts of the year.

Weather and Crops. In the first part of the year agricultural operations suffered to some extent for want of rain. Insects also damaged the standing crops to some extent. In the middle of November, 935 hailstones caused some damage to the standing crops in the southern part of the Valley and in the last part of March, 1936, great damage was caused to the standing crops by hailstones mostly in the town area. Then in the middle of April, 1936, some damage was done by flood to the standing crops. On the whole the rice crop was satisfactory being reckoned as a 12 anna crop. Other crops were not good. In Jiribam the production was not good, though value of some produce was raised.

The area in the valley under rice was 5,44,916 bighas (1,80,137.52 acres), and under other crops was 46,141 bighas (15,253.22 acres). In Iri 1,942 bighas (642 acres) were newly assessed during the year, but 863 bighas (616 acres) were relinquished.

2. Unskilled labour in Imphal is paid from annas 4 to annas 6 a day, and in the Lawai from annas 5 to annas 7 a day. Forced labour for State and Government purposes in the Hills is paid from annas 4 to annas 6 per day. Bullock carts are paid @ annas 5 per cart in town areas of 3 miles radius and @ anna -/1/6 per mile outside the town. Wages for artisans remained low as in the previous year, a good carpenter getting only about annas -/8/- a day in his village, and about annas -/10/- a day outside his village.

3. The price of rice was much higher during the year than in the previous year. The average rate was 21 seers to the rupee as against 33 seers to the rupee in the previous year. The price of other food grains was also comparatively high. No embargo was placed on the export of rice during the year.

4. During the year 1,89,608 maunds of rice and 1,00,304 maunds of chura were exported as against 2,54,619 maunds and 1,39,766 maunds respectively in the previous year; this, 9,164 maunds of rice were supplied for Government purposes.

Messrs. Mangolchand Megharaj and Co., of Imphal held the contract of the Cart-tax-monopoly and collected Rs. 38,530 during the period from 1st July, 1935 to 31st

December, 1935 and Messrs. Mangolchand Kisturchand Imphal held it and collected Rs. 37,386 during the period from 1st January, 1936 to 30th June, 1936. For this the State received from them Rs. 59,000 as the royalty or fees for the monopoly right.

5. An export tax of Rs. 10 a buffalo, Rs. 8 a bullock and Rs. 5 a pony is levied on all such animals exported from Cattle Export. the State. Cattle exported from one part of British India to another which pass through the State in transit have to pay tax of Rs. 50 up to 10 animals, Rs. 100 up to 20 animals and Rs. 200 up to 40 animals. No single trader is allowed to take more than 40 animals through the State. By an order of the Assam Government which was conveyed in their letter No. Pol. 1,522/6115 A. P. dated the 19th June, 1936, the rates of export tax for the latter kinds of exports now conform to the rates of the former from the State.

The collection of this export tax is carried on in the Foreigner's Office which was in the charge of Srijut Sanjenbam Nodiachand Singh, B. A. During the year under report 3,373 bullocks, 33 Manipuri buffaloes, 567 Bangors (Bengali or Assames buffaloes) and 374 Ponies were exported from the State. During the same year, 7 bullocks, 893 buffaloes and 3 ponies passed through the State from Burma to Cachar and Assam.

No cattle and buffaloes were exported during the period from 1st July, 1935 to 14th November, 1935, on account of an embargo on the export due to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease which continued from the previous year.

There was an increase in the export of cattle and buffaloes on the export of the previous year while the export of ponies decreased. At the beginning of the year, a sum of Rs. 5/11/- was the arrear demand which has not been collected yet.

During the year under review Rs. 33,681 was collected as Export tax.

FORESTS.

Srijut Lairenmayum Iboongohal Singh, B. A., B. L., Additional Member, Manipur State Darbar, continued to hold charge of Forests throughout the year under report. He was on tour for 72 days.

There were 2 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and during the year under report 179 cases were filed and reported. Case. of these 174 were disposed of and 7 cases remained pending on 30th June, 1936. 5 appeals were preferred against the order of the Forest Member. In 3 of these his orders were confirmed and 2 remained pending.

Three Reserves in the Western Range were created, and approved by the President, Manipur State Darbar, viz. Thingcham Reserves.

Kaimai, Tolbung, and Vangai, State Reserves. The stem by which the Hill villages on the hills overlooking the valley and those near the rivers by which extraction of wood to the valley is possible are given the option of buying the monopoly right in wood and ass growing in their village land was continued. In the year under report the sale of these mahals was, as before, made by the Hill Office.

A valley village land or a fishery is assessed as a grass mahal if there is grass fit for sale. These grass mahals are un-

Grass Mahals.

classed State Reserves. In most cases the boundaries of the grass mahals coincide with those of fisheries or village lands. There are 151 grass mahals in the valley. Of these 22 were struck off the list. The sale by auction of these grass mahals was continued as in previous years. In the year under report the sale was satisfactory and successful as it produced a sum of Rs. 4,131 as against the sum of Rs. 3,286 collected in the previous year.

There was little or no *Ukok* trouble. It was probably due to the *Ukok* survey made in the previous 3 years. Permission

Ukok.

to the valley villages near the hills to cut fire-wood for their personal use from the neighbouring hills, as they have enjoyed the privilege from time immemorial, was continued.

The Forests in the Jiri-Borak area continued to be managed by Assam Forest Department, who retained 25% of the royalty

Jiri Borak.

collected to cover their expenses and to meet the port duty. During the year under report Government sanctioned a proposal to hand over the Jiri-Borak Forest to the State with the mark that the State must take over charge of this Forest from the 1st April, 1936. Owing to the want of competent staff, the charge was postponed up to 1st October, 1936. Preparations were being made to take over charge of these Forests. Mr. Hari Singh, B. Sc. (Edin) was appointed State Forest Officer; one local graduate, one Manipuri Ndu and one Manipuri Kuki were placed at Lakhipur Range Office under the direct supervision of the Range Officer to learn routine and other necessary duties performed by the Officer at the Revenue Station. There was a fall of revenue from this source, the amount being Rs. 9,765-4-3 as against Rs. 11,808 in the previous year. The two rest Lambus who were posted in this area were continuing their work.

The Forest Toll Stations in the various parts of the valley were sold by auction as usual. There was an increase in the

Toll Stations.

amount of revenue from this source the amount being Rs. 7,059-1-0 as against Rs. 4,966-11-0 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,574 was remitted to the mahaldars of Sengmai, Ithai, Sawombung, Sirang and Khomidok on account of cholera epidemic etc. One new toll Station was established at Bamon Kampú on the Tinsit road.

All the lime pits are situated on the Manipur hills. This industry though it is a very old one fetched no revenue to Lime pits. the State before the year 1931. From the year 1931 the lime pits were sold by auction. During the year under report there was a considerable increase of revenue from this source the amount being Rs. 1,153/- as against Rs. 610 in the previous year.

The monopoly rights to trade in (1) bees wax, elephant tusk and deer horns and (2) orchids were sold by auction Monopolies. as their terms expired during the year under report.

The Agar mahal was enjoyed by the previous monopolist, as his lease was still in force. The Darbar by their resolutions No. 8 R of 20th May, 1936 and No. 16 R of 8th April, 1936 created a Rubber Mahal and a Chalmugra Seed Mahal in the Manipur Forests. They were put up to auction but there was no buyer. Probably this was because the mahals were new and untried. At last the Rubber Mahal was sold for Rs. 30 and the Chalmugra mahal for Rs. 5. The latter mahal did not cover the Jiri-Borak Forest for which a separate mahal was created and sold by Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cachar (Vide Darbar Resolution No. 8 R of 5th May, 1936). There was no sale of Tea Seeds during the year under report.

There was no change in this head. No repair of salt wells was done except that the Nongkhong or Leichubi of Valley Salt wells. Khonglen was examined by the salt well expert. On account of more important works the assessment of private salt wells to revenue was postponed to next year.

Appendix XXIV will show the detailed statements of Forest Revenue collected during the year under report.

ARTS AND CRAFTS DEPARTMENT.

The department was under the management of Mrs. Davis till the 15th February, 1936. On her departure, in order to reduce expenditure on establishment, it was decided that a Manipuri should be appointed as Manager. Srijut K. Tombi Singh was appointed Manager on the 20th April, 1936.

The sale proceeds varied from month to month. In September the amount was Rs. 171, in November Rs. 1,376, in December Rs. 322, in January Rs. 613. February brought Rs. 3,443, March Rs. 220, April Rs. 710, May Rs. 367, and June Rs. 457, (excluding annas and pies).

The total sale proceeds for the year amounted to Rs. 9,066-15-6, as against Rs. 10,493 in the previous twelve months.

The Darbar has substituted a bonus of 1% on the sale proceeds for the

HILLS.

1. The staple crops are rice, millet, job's tears and maize. Rice crops were satisfactory except in some villages in Tamenglong where it was affected by an invasion of

Weather and Crops. s. In Tamenglong wet rice cultivation, in spite of encouragement en, has not increased much.

2. Unskilled labourers in the hills when employed on State P. W. D. works by the contractors are paid -/6/- a day. Other impressed labour is paid at the rate of -/4/- a day.

3. Cotton and linseed are produced mainly in the hills near the valley where the hillmen can usually find a ready market. In the South West area, particularly Senvon Parbung, they can get their cotton and linseed exchanged with salt, lead and other articles from men from Cachar.

Exports and Imports. Maize was a source of some profit in the east. The leaves that cover cobs are sold in Burma where they are used in making Burma brooms, but now this trade has suffered a setback on account of refusal the Burmese shopkeepers to pay a better price for leaves. Pan is cultivated in the West by the Kabuis and sold in Cachar and Manipur. Potatoes are grown round about Ukhurul but only for local consumption.

The potatoes grown in Mao are exported into Assam. Oranges are grown in the West. *

During the year under report no tea seed was exported.

Wheat cultivation was also introduced in Ukhurul this year and it is hoped that it will be possible to give a good report next year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1. The gross total revenue of the State was Rs. 8,53,691, as against Budget. Rs. 8,47,714 in the first 12 months of 1934-35. The budget estimate of the gross total revenue was Rs. 8,77,277. Actual revenue thus fell short of the estimated figure by Rs. 23,586.

The total gross expenditure was Rs. 8,78,371, against a revised budget estimate of Rs. 9,29,626. Thus a sum of Rs. 51,255 was not spent out of the budget allotments.

There was therefore a deficit of Rs. 24,680, as against a surplus of Rs. 91,196 in the previous year of fifteen months.

The actual receipts and expenditure of the Valley, Hill, and Waterworks, budgets (including the suspense account heads), are shown separately in Appendices XXVI to XXVII (E).

2. Appendix XXVIII shows the closing balance of the State money in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1936. The actual Closing balance. cash balance on the 30th June, 1936 was Rs. 1,44,665-10-0, as against Rs. 1,77,688-13-0 on the 30th June, 1935.

3. Appendix XXVI shows the estimated and actual revenue receipts.

Receipts.

(i) Collection of Land Revenue fell badly. Only Rs. 3,36,998 were collected, as against Rs. 4,18,841 in the previous year. Collections were hampered by epidemics of disease, including cholera.

(ii) Fishery revenue improved slightly.

(iii) Foreigners Tax exceeded the estimate by Rs. 3,430.

(iv) Forest revenue exceeded the estimate by Rs. 3,565.

(v) Receipts under Law and Justice (Court-Fees etc.) were less than the estimate by Rs. 4,000.

(vi) Jail and Excise receipts were normal.

(vii) Income Tax and Trading License Fees exceeded the estimate by Rs. 6,024.

(viii) Cart-Tax receipts were less than the estimate by Rs. 18,250. This was because the kist of Rs. 18,250 payable

by the monopolist on the 1st July, 1935 was paid earlier, and included in the figures of the previous year.

(ix) Cattle tax receipts were Rs. 13,681 more than the estimated Rs. 20,000. The tax is comparatively new.

(x) Fine receipts fell badly, showing a total of Rs. 15,397 as against Rs 25,699 in the previous year. Fines realised for late payment of revenue are included in this figure.

(xi) Receipts on account of Registration Fees improved to the normal figure.

(xii) Vehicle Tax receipts exceeded the estimated Rs. 2,800 by Rs. 513.

(xiii) Receipts from the Arts and Crafts Department exceeded the estimate by Rs. 6,655, but were less than the receipts of the previous year.

(xiv) Details of miscellaneous receipts are as follows:—

	1935-36	1934-35
House and furniture rent ...	2,017	880
Survey and Partition fees ...	34	279
Education fees	1,107	1,365
Hide Monopoly	166	167
Road Monopoly ... ...	...	965
Other items, including the sale of 'Inglesby' at Shillong ...	84,948	8,082

The Road Monopoly was abolished half way through the previous year.

(xv) Library receipts were less than the estimated Rs. 3,000 by Rs. 334.

(xvi) Collection of hill house tax was on the whole satisfactory, a sum of Rs. 5,908 being collected in excess of the estimated Rs. 70,000.

(xvii) Hill Law and Justice receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 489.

(xviii) Hill Fines remained unsatisfactory, only Rs. 960 being collected out of an estimated Rs. 1,500.

(xix) Hill Salt was normal.

(xx) Hill Forest receipts were less than the estimate by Rs. 285.

(xxi) Hill Miscellaneous receipts exceeded the estimate by Rs. 758.

All receipts were on the whole satisfactory, exceeding the estimated Rs. 79,750 by Rs. 6,349.

4. Appendix XXVII A-E shows the detailed figures of expenditure.

I Administration—There was a saving under this head owing to the suspension of certain officers from the 1st October, 1935.

VII Maharaja's Civil List — The contingent expenditure includes Rs. 12,977/1/9 for the education of His Highness' sons. The details are as follows :—

	Rs. As. Ps.
Maharajkumars' Boarding allowances at Mayo College	6,986 2 0
Fees and Subscriptions	1,834 8 0
Miscellaneous College Allowances	990 1 0
Travelling Allowances	1,784 7 9
Maharajkumar Jai Singh's Tutor	1,381 15 0
	<hr/> 12,977 1 9

There was some saving under "Pay and Establishment" because the allowance of the late Raja Dumba Singh, Senapati, had not been converted into a family maintenance allowance, since this proposal was awaiting the sanction of the Assam Government.

XV Payments—There was an excess of Rs. 65,767 under "Repayment of Government Loans", owing to the withdrawal of Rs. 65,167 under the sanction of Government for the liquidation of the Government loan of Rs. 99,000.

XX Arts and Crafts — The expenditure under "Contingencies" included Rs. 8,539 for the purchase of materials for manufactures.

2 and 3 (Suspense Account) P. W. D. Stock and Store, and Permanent Advance — Payments under these heads were made from the Reserve.

5. On the 30th June, 1936, the State had Rs. 1,40,000 in the Government 5% Loan of 1945-55, bringing in an annual interest of Rs. 7,000. Of the amount invested Rs. 20,000 is allotted to the general State accounts, and Rs. 1,20,000 to the Water Works and the interest is divided proportionately between the budgets and on June, 1936 a sum of Rs. 51,000 was placed on fixed deposit for 12 months with the Imperial Bank of India in Calcutta.

The State also owns the State Hydro Electric Scheme, in which it has invested Rs. 1,08,567 forming the capital of this concern. A loan of Rs. 36,385 bearing interest at 4% was also taken by the Hydro Electric Board in 1929 to repair flood damage.

6. The loan of Rs. 99,000 at 6% interest, taken from the Government of India in 1929-30, was paid off.
Indebtness.

On the 30th of June, 1936 there was no loan outstanding against State.

7. Appendix XXX gives a statement of the State's Assets and Liabilities.
-

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL.

1. Captain W. J. L. Neal, I. M. S., held charge of the Civil Surgeoncy from 1st July, 1935 to 8th October, 1935, and Captain P. H. Cummins, I. M. S., from 10th November, 1935 to 30th June, 1936. Honorary Assistant Surgeon Rai Sahib G. C. Das held temporary charge for the intervening period.

Captain W. J. L. Neal, I. M. S., was on tour for 5 days and Captain P. H. Cummins, I. M. S., for 43 days.

The Local Government continued to give the free services of an Honorary Assistant Surgeon, who was in charge of the Civil Hospital.

There were in all 13 State Doctors, one midwife, 23 Compounders, Assistant Compounders, and 17 Vaccinators, working in the State.

There were 17 institutions in all including the Imphal Leper Asylum.

A new dispensary at Thanlon was opened on 7th December, 1935.

VALLEY.

2. The Civil Hospital at Imphal was in charge of a Government Honorary Assistant Surgeon assisted by a State Doctor. It occupies the place of the central and largest hospital in the State. In addition, in Imphal there are hospitals attached to the Palace, Military Police Lines, and the Jail as well as a Leper Asylum. There are four other dispensaries in the Valley at which inpatients can be treated.

82,654 outdoor and 794 indoor patients were treated during the year as against 79,836 and 705 respectively in the previous year for the same period.

132 major and 781 minor operations were performed during the year as against 99 and 1,044 respectively in the previous year for the same period. The decrease in the number of minor operations performed was probably due to the Cholera Epidemic in the latter half of 1935.

3. 16,452 primary vaccinations and 46,268 revaccinations were carried out during the year as against 9,526 and 3,882 respectively in the previous year for the same period.
Vaccination.

4. There were outbreaks of Cholera and Small-pox during the year. The number of cases and deaths was as follows :—
Epidemics.

Cholera	Cases ... 2,370	Small-pox	Cases ... 796
	Deaths ... 1,162		Deaths ... 176

The State Doctor in charge of the Mao Dispensary examines all persons entering the State. Detected cases are reported to the Imphal Civil Hospital, where proper examination and treatment is carried out. 5 cases of Kala-Azar were treated as against 11 in the previous year for the same period. All cases were imported.

Antirabic treatment with vaccine is carried out at the Imphal Civil Hospital. 61 cases were treated during the year as against 105 in the previous year for the same period.
Antirabic-Treatment.

Appendix XXXI shows the amount of medical relief afforded in the Valley Dispensaries during the year under report.

Hills.

1. There are eight dispensaries in the Hills at Tamenglong, Ukhru, Churachandpur, Mao, Shuganu, Sitapaboi, Kangpokpi, and Thanlon (newly opened).
Dispensaries.

The Hill Dispensaries are growing in popularity, and there is no doubt that Medical treatment is being appreciated by Hillmen.

Leprosy, Yaws, and Goitre, are prevalent amongst the Hill people. The State Doctors and Compounders tour from their dispensaries and keep reports of these diseases on special form for each village.

89,819 outdoor and 596 indoor patients were treated during the year as against 73,326 and 465 respectively in the previous year for the same period.

4 Major and 349 minor operations were performed during the year against 1 and 320 respectively in the previous year for the same period.

7,413 Primary vaccinations and 7,673 revaccinations were carried out during the year as against 6,859 and 3,659 respectively in the previous year for the same period.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. An outbreak of this disease occurred in Kuki villages near Churachandpur in February 1936.

Epidemic. The infection spread to the Lambu Lines in March probably by contact with carriers from Churachandpur) and later spread to Kuki villages, Yengdoupok (near Yaingangpokpi), Shongbem, Yangooi, and Thangjanikhulen (east of Kangpokpi). The total number of reported cases and deaths was 96 and 61 respectively. It is impossible to give definite opinion regarding the source of the infection. The disease has been prevalent in Burma and British India for sometime, and it is possible that the infection was brought from Burma. It is a significant fact that the disease was almost entirely confined to Kukis. It is possible that further outbreaks will occur in the cold weather and the Medical Staff have received special instructions regarding the early diagnosis and preventive measures.

There were outbreaks of Cholera and Small-pox also during the year. The number of cases and deaths was as follows :—

Cholera	Cases ... 22	Small-pox	Cases ... 244
	Deaths ... 14		Deaths ... 37

Appendix XXXII shows the amount of medical relief afforded in the Civil Dispensaries during the year under report.

2. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,100 was made to the American Baptist Mission ; and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 350 to the North-East India General Mission during the year under report.

The North-East India General Mission has 5 dispensaries located at Churachandpur, Tinsuang, Hanship, Khanpi and Patpirtmum. They treated 11,326 patients. The total cost was Rs. 2,583-6-2 of which Rs. 1,400-10-3 was covered by the sale of medicines.

One student completed the Sub-Assistant Surgeon course at Dibrugarh, and will be stationed at Churachandpur to do medical work.

The American Baptist Mission has one dispensary and Leper-Asylum at Kangpokpi in charge of a Medical Officer.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

Valley.

1. His Highness the Maharaja held charge of the Education Department throughout the year. The total expenditure on Charge and Tours. Education in the valley for this year was Rs. 51,094 as against Rs. 50,250 last year. The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,705 as against Rs. 2,231 last year and of this amount Rs. 1,106 was realised on account of tuition fees against Rs. 1,492 last year.

The Deputy Inspector was on tour for 106 days and the two Sub-Inspectors for 215 days and 213 days respectively. During the whole year the Education Standing Committee held 3 meetings.

2. There were 85 Lower Primary Schools, of which 23 were in Imphal ; Lower Primary Schools. 57 in villages in the valley and 5 in Jiribam. These figures include 3 Sanskrit Tols, 4 Girls' Schools, 10 Madrassas and 1 Hindi School.

There were 7,009 boys and 183 girls on the rolls on 30th June, 1936 as against 7,433 boys and 395 girls in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 4,883·81 as against 5,532·78 in the previous year.

Education is free but not compulsory.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the 4 girls' schools on 30th June, 1936 was 198 as against 210 in the previous year; and the average daily attendance was 138·49. There were also 183 girls reading in various boys' schools.

In the Scholarship Examination held in December, 1935, 622 candidates appeared of whom 329 or 52·89% were successful. Out of 31 girls who appeared in the Lower Primary examination 11 were successful.

13 boys from the Imphal Centre passed the First Examination, and 8 the Second Examination of the Assam Sanskrit Association.

3. There were 3 Upper Primary Schools, all situated in Imphal to which students who have passed the Lower Primary Upper Primary School. examination are admitted.

The number of pupils on the rolls on 30th June, 1936 was 384 as against 403 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 304·13.

In the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination 175 candidates appeared of whom 100 or 57·14% passed. Of 3 girls who appeared 2 were successful

Small tuition fees are levied from boys in these schools.

There is also one State-aided Girls' Upper Primary School, the Golband Girls' School which is managed by a private committee of 7.

4. There were 203 teachers. Of these 4 were Matriculates, 161 were holders of Middle English or Middle Vernacular or Upper Primary Certificates, 11 Lower Primary Certificates, 18 Persian Certificates and 6 no Certificates. Teaching Staff in Lower Primary and Upper Primary Schools. the last 6, 2 passed the Second and 1 passed the First Examination the Assam Sanskrit Board. There were 172 Hindus and 31 Mahomedans.

5. There are also one Middle English Girls' School, the Lady, Earle Girls' school and three unaided Boys' Middle English Schools; i.e. (1) "Ramlal I" (2) "Narsingh" and the other "Nambol". They are all in Imphal.

6. There are two recognized High Schools in the State the Johnstone High School and the Churachand High School. High Schools.

The Johnstone High School is managed by a Committee of 5. The Political Agent is Secretary; and the President and Johnstone High School. one Darbar Member are on the Committee. The State gives a contribution of Rs. 5,000 annually, and the school also receives grant-in-aid of Rs. 45 a month from the Government of India and Rs. 50 a month from the Assam Government.

There are 15 masters on the staff; 12 being Manipuris and 3 Bengalis. We are graduates of the Calcutta University, including one M. A. in English. One is F. A. and 1 is I. A. Of the remainder 5 are Matriculates, one is a Sanskrit Pandit and one is a non-matriculate.

On the 30th June, 1936 there were 333 pupils on the roll, of whom 10 were Manipuri Hindus, 6 Manipuri Mahomedans, 11 Hill tribes and non-Manipuris. The average attendance was 305·13.

In the annual School examination 282 boys appeared, of whom 230 or 56% passed. The number of candidates sent up for the Matriculation examination of 1936 was 26, of whom 15 passed in the first division, 5 in the second, and 1 in the third.

The Churachand High School is patronised by His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur and managed by a Committee Churachand High School. of 6 of whom one is nominated by the Darbar. This school received a grant of Rs. 1,000 from the valley budget and To a capitation grant ("one Re. per Hill tribe student per mensem in the Hill budget.

There were 11 masters on the staff, 10 being Manipuri Hindu, 3 Bengalees and 1 Manipuri Mahomedan. Six of them are graduates of Calcutta University, 3 I. A., 3 matriculate, one I. A. passed Shastri

of the Benares University and one matriculate with special training for Mahomedan languages.

On the 30th June, 1936 there were 326 pupils on the roll, 286 being Manipuri Hindu, 13 Manipuri Mahomedan, and 27 Hill tribes. The average daily attendance was 289·16.

In the annual school examination 241 boys appeared, of whom 214 or 88·8% passed. The number of candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination was 9, of whom 5 were successful.

There are also three other High Schools—(1) The Tampha Sana Girls' High School; (2) the Bengali High School and (3) the Your High School.

The Tampha Sana Girls' High School was first started in the Palace from May, 1935 and then shifted to its present building which was constructed at the personal expense of His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur on the 1st April, 1936. This School was named after Sreemati Tamphasana Devi, His Highness' deceased daughter. In February, 1936 the Director of Public Instructions of Assam granted provisional recognition of this School allowing enrolment of classes from III to IX and the State allowed it a grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 per month from June, 1936. It is managed by a Committee of 12 members appointed by His Highness. There are two Darbar Members on this Committee. His Highness is its Founder and its committee resolutions are subject to his approval.

There were 9 masters on the staff all being Manipuri. Two of them are graduates of the Calcutta University; one B. A. (failed); two I. A.'s (failed); and four Matriculates.

On the 30th June, 1936 there were 81 girls on the roll.

The Bengali High School was granted two years' provisional recognition by the Calcutta University to present candidates at the Matriculation Examination in 1938 and 1939. This School is managed by a Committee of 9 Members, of whom two are nominated by the Darbar, one by the Political Agent, and one by the Commandant 4th Assam Rifles. It receives a grant of Rs. 40 per month from the State, Rs. 27 per month from the Central Fund and Rs. 20 per month from the Imphal Town Fund.

There are 10 masters on the staff, 3 being Manipuri and 7 Bengali. Of them 3 are graduates, one is F. A., one I. A., one V. M. and the rest Matriculates.

On the 30th June, 1936 there were 173 pupils on the roll, of whom 77 were Manipuri Hindu, 5 Manipuri Mahomedan, 2 Hilltribes and 89 Bengali and other Foreigners. The average attendance was 152·8. In the annual examination, 1936, 152 boys appeared, of whom 89 passed.

There is also another private High School—the Your High School. All the High Schools are in Imphal.

During the year 2 new State Scholarships were given to boys who passed the Intermediate examination of 1936. There were also 3 scholarship holders studying in the 4th year Bachelorship Class, 2 in the 3rd year classes. Of these scholarship holders 4 were in Cotton College, Gauhati, 2 in Murarichand College in Sylhet and one in the Berry White School, Dibrugarh.

In the Examination of 1936 none of the State Scholarship holders got the B. A. or B. Sc. degree; but 2 passed their intermediate Examination in Arts.

During the year Rs. 2,650 was spent on Scholarships.

HILLS.

1. There were 58 State Lower Primary Schools in the Hills, including Lower Primary schools, the Chinga School at Imphal and Ukhrul School which both teach Upper Primary classes as well. They were distributed as follows :—

Sadr.	Ukhrul.	Tamenglong.
1 Mixed (Chinga)	2 Mixed (Ukhrul)	3 Mixed (Tamenglong)
1 Chothe	9 Tangkhul	8 Kuki
3 Kuki	3 Kuki	3 Kabui
2 Mao	1 Maring	2 Kacha Naga
3 Maram	2 Anal	—
2 Maring	—	16
1 Kabui	17	
1 Prum		
2 Tangkhuls		
26		

The schools at Imphal and the sub divisional headquarters tend to become much more efficient than village schools with a few exceptions and promising boys are encouraged to read in them. Boys leaving their own villages to go to schools are assisted with State Scholarships as far as possible.

2. There are 2 State Upper Primary Schools for the hills one being the Chinga Hill School at Imphal and the other the Upper Primary Schools, Ukhrul School.

Scholarships are given to assist boys reading in the Upper Primary Schools.

3. The annual grant of Rs. 1,000 given to the Churachand High School (formerly the Manipur Institution) was High School. changed to a Capitation grant of Re. 1/- a month for each hill boy. On the 30th June there were 27 hill boys on the rolls.

Scholarships are also given to boys reading in the High Schools in Imphal.

4. Four hill boys hold State Scholarships for Education outside the State. A Tangkhul and a Kuki are reading in the Berry White Medical School at Dibrugarh. Another

Education Outside the State. Kuki is under training as a P. W. D. overseer at Dacca. The Tangkhul boy who was in the Cotton College, Gauhati, came out unsuccessful in the 4th year B. A. examination.

5. The American Baptist Mission has a Middle English School at Kangpokpi. There were 8 male teachers and 3 female. On the 30th June, 1936, there were 100 boys and 48 girls on the rolls. The Mission also has an Upper Primary School at Ukhru, with 3 masters and 72 boys and 6 girls on the rolls on the 30th June, 1936. In addition it had 31 Lower Primary Schools on the 30th June employing 38 teachers. There were 436 boys and 107 girls on the rolls at the close of the year. Six boys held scholarships at the Jorhat Christian Schools, three in the High School and three in the Bible School. Two girls had scholarships at the Golaghat High School for girls. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,344.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,500 is made by the State.

The North-East India General Mission has one Middle English School at Churachandpur, on the roll of which there were 23 Middle English Students, 20 Upper Primary Students, and 39 Lower Primary Students. Besides this there is one English Bible School with 19 Students at Churachandpur. The Mission also maintains 19 village Schools in which there are 2 Middle English Students, 15 Upper Primary Students, and 406 Lower Primary Students. The total number of Students in all the Mission Schools was 505, of which 490 are boys and 15 girls. Of this number 90 students are non-Christians.

The Mission has on its staff 23 teachers and 1 School Inspector, and spent Rs. 4,937 on education during the time under report. One Student is studying in the Shillong Government High School and one Student in a High School in Imphal.

Progress is being made in the teaching of Manipuri and at present this language is being taught to some extent in all Mission Schools.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Valley.

1. Mr. C. F. Jeffery, M. I. M. E. continued to fill the post of the State Engineer up to the 25th February, 1936. From Charge the 26th February he took leave for 8 months and Ajit Yambem Bijoy Singh acted in his place for the rest of the year.

2. The use of the grader plant is becoming very important to maintain surfaces of the kutcha roads and to roll the Roads Pucca sections which are gradually being extended from Imphal.

On Roads the chief items of improvements are :—

(1)	Raising Kharangpat Road above flood level from mile	20—21
(2)	Ditto Yairipoke Road	Ditto
(3)	Ditto Ukhru Road	Ditto
(4)	Ditto Kangjupkhul Road	Ditto
(5)	Ditto Lamsang Feidinga Road	Ditto
(6)	Kakehing River diversion at Hiyanglam between miles	21—22
(7)	Heirok Ditto Heirok Ditto	19—20
(8)	Lamsang Ditto Mayang Langjing	7— 8

Stone metal or shingle has been extended as follows :—

(1) Burmah Road miles $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

Resurfacing Pucca Roads

(1)	Kangjupkhul Road	..	..	$1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
(2)	Burmah Road in bad sections	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
(3)	Ukhru Road	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
(4)	Mayang Imphal Road	..	..	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
(5)	Bishenpur Road	..	..	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
(6)	Langthabal Road	..	..	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
Total				$5\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Encroachment is still prevalent all over the valley. Action has annually been taken by the President, Manipur State Darbar to eject encroachers.

The chief new bridges completed within the year are:—

Two important bridges Waithow and Sekmajin are under construction. There still remain some bridges, especially the large ones in the Imphal area, which are in an unsatisfactory condition.

At Mutumphiboo, Cherai and Chabungbam Company three new diversions were made as the old bunds have badly suffered from erosion. At Ningomthong a pucca culvert was constructed. The new earth put on it was washed away by flood. The bund is now in good order.

Three School houses, at Khangabok, Wabagai, and Leimapokpam, were
Schoo's. reconstructed with corrugated iron roofing.

Only one Panchayet house has been reconstructed this year at Buribazar with corrugated iron roofing. Five Panchayets and one School were burnt down. These buildings all had thatched roofing.

3. The average attendance has been :—

Workshop.

1931-32	...	10
1932-33	...	29
1933-34	...	30
1934-35	...	32
1935-36	...	35

By the use of electric power the cost of manufacture in the workshop has been reduced.

Appendix XXXIV (a) gives details of the expenditure on State Works.

WATER WORKS.

1. Srijut Lairenmayum Iboongohal Singh, B. A., B. L., Additional Member, Manipur State Darbar held charge of this subject with the State Engineer in charge of the works branch.

2. The supply of water improved by the substitution of reinforced concrete hydrants for tanks. This improvement and General. the exemption of all houses situated more than 440 yards from the nearest tap by the nearest path from payment of water tax, met the grievances of the public. It is hoped that more hydrants can be installed within the water rate boundary under this scheme since more water is available owing to the installation of reinforced concrete hydrants and abolition of tanks.

The shortcut scheme and house enumeration in pursuance of this scheme were continued. The shortcut survey and the house enumeration of No. 3 Circle and part of No. 2 Circle viz villages Nos. 40 Chingakham Leikai, 41 Chingamathak, 48 Singjamei, 59 Oinam thingen, 47 Chingamakha, 61 Ahongsangbam Leikai and 99 Ninghoujam Leikai were completed. The results were that the number of tax-paying houses in No. 3 Circle increased from 1262 to 1334 during the year; that is to say, 307 new houses were discovered and 235 houses were cancelled of which 19 houses cannot be brought within tax-paying range even after shortcut construction. 126 houses, though outside 440 yards during the year, would be inside after shortcut construction. Ninety houses were struck out from the registers because the householder has died or permanently left the house. After the shortcut construction is completed 217 more houses will be added to the list. So there would be 1,551 tax paying houses in the No. 3 Circle. About 259 houses were discovered from these Leikais in the No. 2 circle mentioned above and 125 houses were cancelled.

The demand of No. 3 Circle has been increased by Rs. 108 and ultimately it will be increased to Rs. 433-8-0.

3. There was no change in the rate for water tax which remained at Rs. 1/8/- per inhabited house. The year opened Demand and Collection. with an arrear demand of Rs. 33,205-8-0 of which Rs. 4,113-12-0 were collected. The current demand was Rs. 11,878-8-0 of which only Rs. 2,668-6-0 was collected, a further sum of Rs. 2,233 was collected in the shape of fines and fees. Thus a total sum of Rs. 9,045-2-0 was collected during the year. Of this sum, Rs. 17-12-0 was not credited to the State during the period under review.

Rs. 2,347-8-0 was remitted for houses that were outside 440 yards from the nearest tank (Vide Darbar Resolution No. 4A of 16th March, 1932); Rs. 2,085-12-0, because the houses were cancelled as being no longer in the Circle and Rs. 1,020-2-0 as ordinary remission for the poor. So the total remission was Rs. 5,453-6-0. The amount is rather high. It is due to the fact that many long pending objection cases which were kept for general survey were disposed of. In the house enumeration, which was held for the first time since the first assessment that was made in 1913, it was found that many old tax paying houses had disappeared. During the year a special attempt was made to eliminate the irrecoverable arrears by granting remission to those who were unable to pay.

The arrear outstanding on the 30th June, 1936 therefore amounted to a sum of Rs. 32,818-8-0.

4. The total receipts during the year under report were as follows : —

Arrears	...	...	Rs.	4,113-12-0
Current	...	...	"	2,668- 6-0
Fines and fees	...	...	"	2,218- 0-0
Contribution from the Cantonment	..	..	"	1,000- 0-0
Interest on investment	..	..	"	6,000- 0-0
Miscellaneous (Court fees etc. etc.)	...	...	"	64- 1-0
			Total Rs.	— 16,124- 3-0 —
Less amount collected but not credited to the State Office during the financial year under report				17-12-0
			Rs.	16,106- 7-0

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,726-10-11.

Receipts therefore exceeded expenditure by Rs. 5,379-12-1. At the beginning of the year there was a current balance of Rs. 17,104 at the credit of water works. And by the addition of the above surplus the amount at the credit of the water works became Rs. 22,783-12-1.

In addition to this there is a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 invested.

5. There were 49 cases pending at the beginning of the year. During the year 573 miscellaneous and objection cases were filed and reported of which 553 cases were disposed of by the Member and 69 cases remained pending on the 30th June, 1936. One appeal was preferred against the order of the Forest Member and his order was confirmed.

6. 663 Parwanas were issued, 18 persons were arrested to induce payment and 19 sale cases were held.

Coercive Measures.

7. The collection during the year was unsatisfactory.

Details of expenditure on works will be found in Appendix XXXIV(e).

HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME.

1. The Hydro-Electric Scheme was started with capital put up by the State, and it is managed on behalf of the Darbar Administration. by a Board consisting of six Members under the Chairmanship of the Political Agent. The President and the Police Member represent the Darbar directly on the Board.

2. The Statement below shows the receipts and expenditure during the year.

Receipts	...	...	...	13,385
Add Opening balance Treasury		13,751		
Imperial Bank of India	...	2,197		
Total	...	15,948		15,948
			Total	59,333
Expenditure	...	.	.	13,795
Ordinary	...	...	39,672	
Extra Ordinary	...	.	4,123	
Total	...	13,795		
Closing balance for 1935-36	...	...	...	15,538
Treasury	...	...	14,335	
Imperial Bank	...	.	1,203	
Total	...	15,538		
* As per Treasury account	...	14,568		
Amount of 3 uncashed cheques drawn in March, 1936		233		
		Total	...	14,335

These figures do not include the sum set aside for the Reserve as below :—

	Face value.	Purchase value.	Remarks.
Postal cash certificate	5,330	3,997-8	Purchased on 7/6/32
ditto	1,670	3,969-8	„ 3/7/31
Total	10,000		

Fixed deposit in Imperial Bank 10,000 (^a 2), interest invested on 21/2/36
ditto ditto 1,328 (^a 1½) renewed investment on 24/3/36.

3. The details of receipt were as follows :—

Power Supply	...	Rs.	20,177
Lights and Fan	...		18,633
Miscellaneous	...		4,170
Process fees	...		105
			13,385

There was an increase in receipts under both major heads. As explained in last year's report, the receipts from Power Supply are uncertain, because they depend on good harvests, which produce rice for export. A bad harvest or a serious flood might reduce this source of income. In the opinion of the Board the true prosperity of the Scheme depends on the income from Lights and Fans. The Board is making every effort to extend the supply. So far, the demand from

Manipuri gentlemen has been disappointing but there are signs that they are beginning to appreciate the benefits of electricity and it is hoped that there will be a great expansion in a few years. There is a proposal before the Board now for a considerable extension of supply in Cantonments.

The increased revenue from Lights and Fans in the year under report is particularly gratifying, because there was a loss of about Rs. 1,000 in receipts under this head owing to the break-down of one Transformer.

4. The main heads of expenditure are as follows :--

Reserve	..	...	10,000
Dividend and Interest on Flood Loan			8,940
Extensions and Improvements	..		6,942
Staff and Running Expenses	..		6,716
Repairs and Renewals	..		2,697
New Transformers	..		3,115

The Extraordinary Expenditure mentioned in para 2 was mainly for the purchase of Transformers. The failure of one Transformer caused trouble and loss of revenue, and has shown the need for keeping at least one spare Transformer in stock. Arrangements have been made for this. Further, an additional Transformer has been installed in Sadr Bazar to ensure a better distribution of the "load" needed for the rice mills.

5. This year as a whole was the most prosperous which has been known so far. In the budget for 1936-37 it is proposed that the dividend on the Darbar's capital be raised from 7% to 8%, and that a further Rs. 10,000 be put aside to the Reserve, which will then stand at almost Rs. 35,000. The necessity of building up a strong Reserve in the early years has to be recognised. When that has been done it should be possible to increase the dividend on the Capital.

6. In February 1936, the Scheme was inspected by Mr. J. H. Chandler of the English Electric Co., who supplied the machinery. He reported favourably on it.

7. Mr. C. F. Jeffery went on leave for 8 months at the end of February, 1936. Srijut Bijoy Singh, Officiating State Engineer has been co-opted to the Board in Mr. Jeffery's place. Mr. Jeffery and his staff deserve much credit for their efficient and successful work.

Hills.

1. The State Engineer continued to be in charge of the construction and maintenance of all wire suspension bridges. One Overseer and one Senior Mohurrir work under

St. ft.

~~The State Engineer's control.~~ The Sub-divisional Officers are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all Katcha buildings, bridle paths, petty bridges, and culverts. They are also responsible for the maintenance of the pacc buildings in their sub-divisions.

The P. W. D. Staff consists of 1 overseer, 1 senior Road Mohurris, 6 junior Road Mohurris and 8 Road Lambus.

- 1. No new bridle paths were constructed. There are now 1,264 miles ~~Bridle Paths~~ of bridle path altogether.
- 2. A new wire suspension bridge over Tuivai River on the Vuit-Bridle Path in the South West area is under construction. 18 Stone Culverts were constructed in ~~Bridges~~ Tamenglong.
- 3. The 2nd clerk's quarter at Tamenglong was extended. A new Building. thatched house was built at Sitapaboi. Some thatched bashas for the staff in the sub-division were renewed.

Details of the expenditure on Public works will be found in Appendix XXXIV (b).

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Valley.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

1. Srijat Sougaijam Somorendra Singh, B. A., Additional Member of the State Darbar, continued to hold charge of this department throughout the year.

He was on tour for 25 days and the Sub-Registrar for 51 days during the year.

2. During the year under report 2,840 documents were presented for registration as against 2,010 in the previous year up to 31st March 1935 (as against 2,716 in the previous year up to 30th June 1935). Of these 2,627 were registered, 94 were refused and 119 remained pending. The corresponding figures for the last year up to 31st March 1935 were 1,876, 93, and 41, respectively.

The fees realized on account of registration of deeds during the year amounted to Rs. 3,272 (inclusive of Rs. 8 8/- collected but not credited to the State Office until after the close of the year). The corresponding figure for the last year up to 31st March, 1935 was Rs. 2,857 12 0.

The fees for registration of deeds are *ad valorem* fees and there were many registered deeds for which double registration fees were charged for late presentation in the previous year up to 30th June, 1935. These account for the fact that the receipts on account of registration of deeds during the year are less by a sum of Rs. 199 9/- than those in the previous year up to 30th June 1935 though the number of deeds registered during the year is 97 more than that of deeds registered in the last year up to 30th June 1935.

For some years past, the number of presentations decreased. But for the last two years there has been a gradual increase in the number of presentations.

3. During the year under report 73 documents were registered by the Jiri Mauzadar. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 74 8/- (including last year's collection of Rs. 2 8/-).

VEHICLE TAX.

A tax is imposed on all bicycles and motor cycles at the rate of Rs. 1/8/- and Rs. 3 respectively. The collection of this tax is undertaken by the Registration Department.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Valley.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

1. Srijut Sougaijam Somorendra Singh, B. A., Addl. the State Darbar, continued to hold charge of this department during the year.

He was on tour for 25 days and the Sub-Registrar during the year.

2. During the year under report 2,840 documents were registered as against 2,010 in the previous year up to 30th June 1935 (as against 2,716 in the previous year up to 30th June 1934). 2,627 were registered, 94 were refused and 119 remain unregistered. The corresponding figures for the last year up to 31st March 1935 were 1,876, 93, and 41, respectively.

The fees realized on account of registration of deeds amounted to Rs. 3,272 (inclusive of Rs. 8/8/- collected by the State Office until after the close of the year). The figure for the last year up to 31st March, 1935 was Rs. 2,867.

The fees for registration of deeds are *ad valorem* fees. Many registered deeds for which double registration fees were levied for late presentation in the previous year up to 30th June 1935 account for the fact that the receipts on account of registration fees during the year are less by a sum of Rs. 199/9/- than those for the previous year up to 30th June 1935 though the number of registered deeds during the year is 97 more than that of deeds registered during the same period in the previous year up to 30th June 1935.

For some years past, the number of presentations made during the last two years there has been a gradual increase.

During the year under report 355 cycles were newly registered and 23 cycles were cancelled from the register. The total number of registered cycles at the end of the year was 2,913 of which 6 were motor-cycles. The imposition of a new tax on all tricycles using the State roads at Rs. 2 each per annum came into force towards the close of the year. Despite the notice issued to the public of this new tax, no tricycle was brought for registration.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 3,561 of which Rs. 903 was collected (including Rs. 3 paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1936) and Rs. 301 collected on account of fines for late payment (including Rs. 1 paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1936). A sum of Rs. 60 was remitted. So the uncollected balance of the arrears was Rs. 2,598.

The current demand was Rs. 4,125/12/- of which Rs. 1,236 was collected (inclusive of Rs. 15 paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1936) and Rs. 52/8/- remitted. A sum of Rs. 869/4/- was already collected between the 1st April, 1935 and the 30th June, 1935. The uncollected balance of the current demand was thus Rs. 1,908. On the 30th June, 1936 the total arrears outstanding therefore amounted to Rs. 1,506. Rs. 278 were collected on account of fines for late payment (including Rs. 1 paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1936) and Rs. 115 collected on account of fine for infringement of vehicle tax rules.

Besides a sum of Rs. 740/8/- was also collected in advance as tax for the year 1936-37 inclusive of Rs. 239/8/- paid into the State Office after the 30th June, 1936. The collection season of the vehicle tax, which was to run from 1st April to 30th June, accounts for the advance collection of this sum.

The total collection during the year was therefore Rs. 3,633 8/- (inclusive of fines) as against Rs. 2,601 8/- in the previous year up to 31st March 1935.

FOREIGNERS' OFFICE.

1. Srijut Sunjenbun Nodia Chand Singh, B. A., Additional Member of the State Darbar continued to hold charge throughout the period under report. He was on tour for 45 days.

There are 3 main branches in the work of the Foreigners' Office namely (a) Foreigners' Tax and Grazing Fees, and (b) Income Tax and Trading Licence Fees and (c) Cattle Export Tax (Vide Chapter IV).

2. Foreigners' Tax is levied at the rate of Rs. 5 a year on each male adult who stays in the State for more than one week. Grazing Fees are levied at the rate of

Foreigners' Tax and
Grazing Fee

Rs. 1/4/- a year for each buffalo and annas -/12 - for each cattle owned by foreigners.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 21,865. But during the year under report, certain foreigners were discovered who had resided in the State for some years and had always avoided assessment. Dues outstanding against them amounted to about Rs. 55/12/-. The total is therefore Rs. 21,921. The totals calculated from the Jamabandi is Rs. 21,919. The difference of Rs. 2 was due to the fact that annas equal to or exceeding annas 8 were taken as a whole rupee. The current demand was Rs. 14,709 and the total demand was therefore Rs. 36,628. The current demand last year was Rs. 13,700.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 8,195 of the arrear demand and Rs. 3,996 of the current demand, in all Rs. 12,191 was collected. Rs. 1,957 was remitted from fees due from the old, helpless, widows, Pandits, and absconders etc.

On the 30th June, 1936, the balance outstanding was Rs. 22,480.

3. Income Tax is payable by foreigners only. Profits are reckoned on the turnover of firms and Income Tax is levied on Income-Tax and Trading License Fees. the profits at the rates in force in British India.

Profits are reckoned as follows :--

* Annas-/2/6 per rupee of the sale price of rice exported from the State.

4% of the sale price of gold and silver sold in the State.

10% of the proceeds from sale of motor Vehicles and parts.

Anna-/1/6 per rupee of the sale price of miscellaneous goods.

The minimum taxable amount is Rs. 1,000.

Trading Licence Fees are charged at Rs. 25 and Rs. 10 a year according to the size of the business in addition to any income tax payable. State subjects are not liable for Income tax and Trading Licence Fees.

The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 218 (including a sum of Rs. 10 received from the Mauzadar of Jiribam after the submission of the Administration Report for last year). The Mauzadar reported that this sum was realised from a new shop-keeper who was discovered after the submission of report. Hence the balance outstanding on 30th June, 1935 should be increased by Rs. 10. The current demand was Rs. 15,171 and so the total demand was Rs. 15,389. The demand for the previous year was Rs. 12,524.

During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 198 of the arrear demand was collected, and Rs. 14,831 of the current demand, giving a total collection of Rs. 15,030. A sum of Rs. 51 was realised as Process Fee for late payment.

Rs. 275 (including Process fees of Rs. 11) was remitted. The uncollected balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 102 (including Process fees of Rs. 7).

Income Tax was paid by 16 persons while Trading Licence Fees were paid by 201 persons.

4. There were 5 appeals filed to the President, Manipur State Darbar, against the orders of the Foreigners' Member. In 3 of these the orders of the Foreigners' Member were modified while in 2 his orders were confirmed. Two appeals were filed to the Political Agent in Manipur. In one of these, the order of the President, Manipur State Darbar, was modified while in the other his order was upheld.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

1. Babu Krishna Narain Varma, Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, held the charge of the Department throughout the year. He was on leave for 11 days from 1st to 11th July, 1935. He was out for a day to inspect buffaloes of foreigners that were passing through this State and were on their way to Cachar, at Bishenpur.

Babu Rajdhon Singh, the Touring Assistant and the senior Compounder Birachandra Singh toured as under :—

	No. of days on tour.	Miles travelled.	Villages visited
Touring Assistant	94	798	213
Senior Compounder	3	37	8

During the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's absence on leave for 11 days, the Touring Assistant officiated him in addition to his own duties. He was on deputation to accompany His Highness the Maharaja's transport to Silchar from 6th January, 1936 to 9th February, 1936. He was on leave for 15 days from 1st to 15th June, 1936.

TREATMENT OF DISEASES

2. Appendix XXXV shows the number of deaths from contagious diseases during the year under report.

(a) The total number of deaths shown during the year under report as compared with the last year (composed of 15 months) is as under :—

Kind of animals	Current year	Previous year
Equine	11	16
Bovine	235	270
Others	99	95
	345	351

EQUINE.

(b) This disease is responsible for 11 deaths against 6 during the Surra. past year. It was reported from 5 villages against 3 of the previous year.

BOVINE.

(c) This disease broke out in the last quarter of the previous year and continued until the end of December 1935. It was Foo'-and-mouth disease. reported from 348 places, and was responsible for 166 deaths amongst calves and old debilitated animals.

(d) This disease broke out at Imphal and caused only one death Black Quarter. before the contact animals were promptly treated with serum and vaccinated, which checked the disease.

(e) An outbreak of this disease was detected by the Touring Assistant Anthrax. while on tour in the last part of this year (May 1936) at Mayang Imphal. Fourteen deaths had already occurred before he reached the spot and could take measures to check the disease. At the same time a supply of 200 doses of anti-Anthrax serum was ordered immediately but before its arrival the measures taken by the Touring Assistant proved effective and the disease was stamped out.

(f) 53 deaths shown under this heading were reported by the Chowkidars of different villages and at different times or noted Other contagious diseases. by the Touring Assistant when he was out on tour, long after the occurrence, so that an actual diagnosis was impossible.

OTHERS.

(g) During the year under report 44 suspected cases of Rabies were kept under observation, out of which 18 were confirmed Rabies. as shown in the statement.

(h) Distemper broke out amongst dogs and cats during the last part of the year and was responsible for 81 deaths as Other contagious disease. shown in the table. This figure was obtained from the cases which were treated at the Hospital, but considering the nature of the outbreak it is presumed that there must be many more deaths, which were not reported.

Preventive Inoculation.

3. Appendix XXXVI shows the results of inoculation adopted. During the year under report 33 bovines were treated with serum and vaccinated against Black quarter, in an outbreak at Imphal, in which one animal had died before inoculation, having no deaths afterwards and thus the disease was controlled promptly.

* Appendix XXXVII shows the work done in the mufassil.

The total number of cases treated for contagious and non-contagious diseases comes to 392 against 2,023 treated during the previous year of 15 months. Apparently there is a decrease of 1,631 patients, which is solely due to the fact that the owners of Foot-and-mouth disease cases were directed to take the medicines from the Hospital direct, as this increased the popularity of the Hospital and at the same time saved some money over the Coolies who would have otherwise been engaged to carry the medicines along with the Touring Assistant for distribution.

5. Appendix XXXVIII shows the work done at the Veterinary Hospital.

(a) During the year under report 108 animals were treated as Indoor Patients against 111 treated last year during 15 months.

(b) Total number of patients thus treated during the year is 9,847 against 8,012 treated during the last year of 15 months.

(c) The number of such cases treated during the year under report is 10,705 against 5,832 cases treated last year of 15 months.

Under all these three headings (a, b and c) there is a great increase as under :-

	Current year.	Previous year.	Increase.
Indoor	108	105	3
Outdoor	9,847	8,012	1,835
Mufassil	10,705	5,832	4,873
	20,660	13,919	6,741

This tremendous increase is attributed to the wide spread of Foot-and-mouth disease and Distemper amongst dogs and cats.

(d) During the year 160 castrations were performed against 155 during the previous year.

6. The total expenditure incurred for the Department during the year under report was Rs. 5,305 as against Rs. 4,621 in the previous year (12 months)

GENERAL.

7. During the year under report 252 major and 124 minor operations were performed against 313 major and 119 minor operations done last year.

Three cases of Surra as against three of the last year were treated Treatment of Surra. with Bayer 205 successfully during the year.

During the year, this new method of inoculation of cattle against Rinderpest, was tried on a dozen Manipuri cattle. Goat virus inoculations. The results were satisfactory, but before taking it up widely amongst the cattle of the ryots, endeavours are being made to try it on a few buffaloes and other foreign breeds of cattle found in Manipur.

Reporting of cattle diseases by the Chowkidars was fairly good.

The Hospital and Office staff worked satisfactorily during the year.

PRESS AND LIBRARY.

1. Srijit Wahengbam Yumja Singh continued to hold charge as Superintendent of the State Press throughout the year. The total cost of the department for the year under report was Rs. 4,699.
2. The machinery is modern and consists of a Double Demy Wharfdale Printing machine and various machines cutting, ruling, Machinery. paging and perforating the forms and books printed.

The Press printed forms for use in the State as usual, and in addition printed 29,911 copies of text books during the year for the Education Department which are issued through the State Office Library.

It also undertook private work on account of which a sum of Rs. 338 was credited to the State during the year.

The State Office Library sold 18,111 copies of text books during the year as against 20,174 in the previous year; of these, 17,371 were printed by the State Press, and 767 indented from Calcutta. In addition forms and stationery were supplied to the Hydro Electric Board and private individuals. The total value (sale price) of all these supplies for the whole year amounted to Rs. 2,820 as against Rs. 4,034 in the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 2,665 (including a sum of Rs. 194 on account of outstanding bills of the previous year) was received in cash Rs. 328/- was allowed as commission to book-sellers dealing with State publications, and Rs. 714 was outstanding against pending bills.

The actual cost to the State of all these (materials and labour only) was Rs. 1,519.

The following shows actual receipts and expenditure for Press and Library for the year.

Receipts.

(a) Sale proceeds of books	Rs. 2,666
(b) Press private work	,, 338
	Rs. 3,004

(a) Press Establishment and running expenses	Rs. 4,699
(b) Library establishment ,,	300
(c) Cost of materials and books from Calcutta ,,	60

Rs. 5,059

The difference Rs. 2,055 represents the cost to the State of printing its own forms, notices and reports, etc.

The sale of text books was on the decrease.

PROPERTY OUTSIDE THE STATE.

During the year under report the Inglesby property of the State was sold to the Government of Assam for the construction of a second chamber at Rs. 80,000. Government provided in addition the Le Chatelet property comprising the residences of Le Chatelet and Red-lands (for the use of His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur. The other properties in Gauhati and Dimapur remained unchanged. The total cost of the maintenance of all these properties amounted to Rs. 4,436.

ARCHEOLOGY.

For many years Srijut Wahengbam Yumjao Singh, the Superintendent State Press, has carried on investigations privately, and has brought to light many interesting relics relating to the past history of Manipur. Since 1883-84 the State has given a small sum annually to assist in these researches.

In the Shangaithen excavation, in the early part of the dry season, some stone implements with charcoal, and very small chips of pottery were found showing that the site was the home of at least two civilizations, but in the latter part of the season no regular excavation could be carried out. Some old manuscripts including very rare ones in old Manipuri, Bengali, and Sanskrit, were acquired.

The two Sangaithen Palace sites, and the old and filled-up course of the Heibirok river were also reserved this year.

HILLS.

1. There were 727 guns in the hills. There is also one cannon held guns by a Kabui village in the West Sub-Division.

The policy followed is to issue guns as far as possible to villages and not to individuals. According to the rules now in force in the State, a village must have more than 30 houses before an application for a license to hold a gun is considered.

In Sadr there are 295 guns, 90 held by Kukis, 111 by Mu Nagas, 11 by Kateha Nagas, 13 by Maram Nagas, 12 by Khoiraos, 3 by Kabuis and 1 by Tangkhuls and the rest by other tribes.

In East Sub-Division there are 141 guns, 45 held by Kukis, 48 by Tangkhuls, 2 by Angamis, 4 by Marings, 4 by Anals, and the rest by State Servants and other tribes.

The remaining 292 guns are in the West Sub-Division of which 32 are held by State servants and the rest by others.

2. Red Cloths are issued by the State to all Lambus. They are also issued to headman of Tangkhul, Mao, Maram, Red Cloth. Kacha Naga and Angami villages.

3. In Sadr 5,993 coolies were impressed for the State work. In the East Sub-Division 3,382 were impressed. In West Impressed Labour 9,179 coolies were impressed. The coolies are paid.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Manipur State showing changes in personnel during the year 1935-36.

Names of Officers 1	Appointments 2	Period	
		From 3	To 4
1. G. P. Stewart Esq., I C S	President Manipur State Darbar ditto	1st July 1935 1st March 1936	29th Feb 1936 30th June 1936
2. C. B. C. Paine Esq., I C S	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar ditto	1st July 1935	ditto
3. Srijut Nongmaithem Shyamcharan Singh Selungha	Additional Member of the Manipur State Darbar ditto	13th Feb 1936	ditto
4. Do. Rajkumar Bhikor Singh Khurukpa	ditto	ditto	ditto
5. Do. Mahajumir Prisibriti Singh B A	ditto	ditto	ditto
6. Do. Sougaijam Somendra Singh, B A	Additional Member of the Manipur State Darbar ditto	1st July 1935	ditto
7. Do. Laienmayum Ibunghal Singh B A B L	ditto	ditto	ditto
8. Do. Sanjenbam Nadiachand Singh B A	ditto	ditto	ditto
9. C. F. Jeffery Esq M I M F	State Engineer Acting State Engineer	ditto	ditto
10. Srijut Yumnam Bijoy Singh	Sub-Divisional Officer	26th Feb 1936	25th Feb 1936
11. S. J. Duman Esq. B A I A C	Assistant to the President Manipur State Darbar	1st July 1936	30th June 1936
12. Srijut Arambam Ibungohal Singh B A, B F	Sub-Divisional Officer	ditto	ditto
13. R. H. Shaw Esq., B A L A C	President of the Cherrap Court	ditto	ditto
14. Srijut Angom Tomchouba Singh Angom Ningthou	ditto	ditto	ditto
15. Do. Rajkumar Digidra Singh Khurukpa	Member of the Cherrap Court ditto	ditto	ditto
16. Do. Thial Siromi	ditto	ditto	ditto
17. Do. Khongjom Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
18. Do. Chungikham Mayurdhwaja Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
19. Do. Kanglam Thulon Singh	ditto	6th Junr 1936	ditto
20. Do. Nganbam Shyamchandra Singh Yakkulukpi	President of the Sadar Panchayet Court Member of the Sadar Panchayet Court	1st July 1936	ditto
21. Do. Angom Dorendra Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
22. Do. Hymnam Lalat Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
23. Do. Kanglam Jhulan Singh	ditto	ditto	5th Juary 1936
24. Do. Thiamjam Modhumengol Singh	ditto	ditto	30th June 1936
25. Do. Oinam Nildhawa Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
26. Do. Angom Boudhmiu Singh	ditto	6th Jul 1936	ditto
27. Do. Huidrom Birahari Singh, B A	Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja A.D.C. to His Highness the Maharaja	1st July 1935	30th Sept 1935
28. Do. Angom Janaki Nath Singh	ditto	ditto	ditto
29. Do. Arambam Ibo omeha Singh B A B I	ditto	ditto	ditto
30. Do. Yendrambam Chistol Singh	ditto	ditto	4th August 1936
31. Do. Wankham Chelcham Singh B A	16th August 1935	30th June 1936	ditto
32. Do. Chandra Nath De	Superintendent State Office Minister Jiribam	1st July 1935	ditto
33. Do. Krishna Narain Verma	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon	ditto	ditto
34. Srijut Rajkumar Setu Singh B A	Sub Deputy Collector	ditto	ditto
35. Do. Asanalam Tombi Singh B A	ditto	ditto	1st July 1935
36. Do. Dwijamini Siromi M A	Other Deputy Inspector School	ditto	30th June 1936
37. Do. Khomdram Dhinchandra Singh	Inspector of Civil Force	ditto	ditto
38. Do. Wahengbam Yumjio Singh	Superintendent State Pre Soldier Major of the Manipur State Military Police	ditto	ditto
39. Do. Huidrom Meichandra Singh	Forest Officer	29th May 1935	ditto
40. Hari Singh, B Sc (Edin)			

APPENDIX II.

Figures of the Maximum and Minimum Temperature of Manipur for the year 1935-36 (from 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936).

	Year 1935,						Year 1936					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Maxima	94	92	91	89	84	73	72	76	85	91	94	92
Minima	72	74	70	61	56	48	45	50	57	61	69	72

APPENDIX III.

Statement of Rainfall in the year 1935-36 (From 1-7-35 to 30-6-36).

MANIPUR STATE	year 1935						year 1936												Average of 10 years
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	Febr. [Mar.]	Mar.	April	May	June	Total	Total of last year					
Liphal	4 49	10 24	3 45	2 21	4 5		23	2 34	3 16	7 12	6 83	8 28	48 60	78 67	56 26				
Tamenglong	28 53	31 30	12 45	3 95	1 49		1 61	3 95	6 69	12 71	19 02	22 81	145 57	245 07	161 84				
Kangpokpi	21 74	23 69	16 02	7 66	3 62		3 10	7 67	11 21	16 56	21 52	23 49	162 30	180 05	Not available				
Ukhrul	11 35	13 45	4 90	2 57	1 30		62	2 39	2 98	4 51	10 28	10 37	52 72	103 81	68 37				
Churachandpur	13 64	6 67	5 92	2 42	1 10		29	2 54	3 80	12 27	6 62	9 38	64 95	83 62	66 75				

APPENDIX IV.

Civil Cases (Original Suits) in the Land Revenue Court in 1935-36.

Name of Cases	Instituted				Disposed of				Method of disposal during the year				during the year				
	In previous year but not disposed of	During the current year	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	Ex parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	22	23	24	25	26		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							
1. Miscellaneous	(77) 1,151	(169) 1,663	(246) 2,814	(31)	654	(121) 919	(152) 1,572	13	1,286	1,391	30	(22)	120	88	136		
2. Mutation	(22)	293	(37)	877	(59)	1,170	(17)	245	(17)	150	34	605	635	(28)	31	59	31
3. Title suit	13	33	76	27	10	37	21									16	
4. Civil suit	25	39	64	16	20	36	30	1								5	
5. New land	(58)	144	(62)	516	(120)	662	(22)	104	(20)	151	421	258	[8]	253	(12)	(14)	5 8]
6. Partition	(21)	8 5	(12)	210	(33)	293	(8)	61	87	(8)	148	148	(4)	(2)			
7. Fishery case	27	48	75	25	43	68	1									13	45
8. Rehnquistment case	(5)	(4)	(9)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(1)										
Total	183	1,770	(284)	3,386	467]	5,156	(70)	1,134	(161)	1,680	210	2,814	[12	2,374	(86)	40	(41)
																	218 (101) 182

Note --The figures in brackets are those for Jiribam.

APPENDIX V.

Civil Cases (Execution Suit) in the Land Revenue
Office in 1935-36.

Name of Case .	APPLICATIONS.			DISPOSED OF.			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING AT END OF YEAR		
	Filed in previous year but not disposed of.	Filed in Current year.	Total.	Previous year.	Current year.	Total	Below 6 months	Below 12 months.	Above 12 month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lousal	28	1	29	19	.	19	1		9
Sale	34	9	43	9		9	1	1	32
Possession	66	65	131	73	18	91	11	5	24
Total	128	75	203	101	18	119	13	6	65

APPENDIX VI.

Land Revenue Appeals for the year 1935-36.

Name of Court.	Filed during.			Disposed of.				Decisions.			
	Previous year but not disposed of.	Present year.	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed	Referred back to Lower Court	Compromised or otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
His Highness' Revisional Court	26	21	47	12	13	25	23	-	-	2	
President, Manipur State Darbar	17	75	92	17	53	70	39	6	21	4	
Total	43	96	139	29	66	95	62	6	21	6	

APPENDIX VII.

Annual Statement of Land Revenue for 1937-38.

No. of Pusal	Lemul			Collection			Remainder			Balance			Remarks P. & C.	
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Total		
				R. A.P.	R. A.P.	R. A.P.	R. A.P.	R. A.P.	R. A.P.	R. A.P.	R. A.P.	R. A.P.		
- 1	- 2	- 3	- 4	- 5	- 6	- 7	- 8	- 9	- 10	- 11	- 12	- 13	14	
777	1,58,81,70	1,10,10	2,70,11,10	2,21,37	6,16,11,10	8,17,11,10	1,68,912,0	2,10,11,10	6,90,3,11,0	4,18,8,3,5,5	3,8741,13,0	8,2,25	2,80211,0	
Alalip	92,21,1	68,8,26	1,09,1,11,6	2,2,12,5,6	1,7,5,11,4,0	1,11,23,11,0	1,61,24,3,0	4,6,77,5,0	1,24,3,11,0	1,64,42,11,0	1,0,1,5,6,6	2,34,6,4,11,4	2,114,6,0	
Lohani	- 2,1,1,3	1,20,11,7,7	2,4,11,0	2,2,6,1,2	4,6,71,13,6	7,6,1,8	2,4,2,3,11,0	2,8,1,3,0,1	2,7,5,0,11,0	1,67,7,4,10	31,19,1,5,5	89,79,10,3	2,327,1,0	
Kiunia	1,7,31,0,12,1	8,1,9,3,1,1	1,12,1,1	1,8,12,11,1	2,5,4,3,6,7	3,9,21,5,0	4,12,0,9,0	1,12,5,5,0	5,44,2,11,0	10,77,8,11,0	1,11,3,1,13,10,2	7,7,0,1,7,11	6,76,1,21,5,9	
Imail	- 5,84,1,2,1	1,8,8,1,6,1	1,0,71,1,8,1	1,1,8,10,6,8	2,17,5,7,11,1	2,27,3,4,5,1	3,10,1,0	1,11,1,0	1,77,1,8,11,0	1,77,1,8,11,0	1,11,3,1,13,10,2	7,7,0,1,7,11	6,76,1,21,5,9	
Total	84,1	4,81,8,1	4,74,1,8,0	1,0,8,10,0,0	2,17,18,0,0	3,27,4,1,1	1,14,10,0	1,11,0,0	1,77,0,1,0,0	1,77,0,1,0,0	1,11,3,1,13,10,2	7,7,0,1,7,11	6,76,1,21,5,9	

APPENDIX VIII

סינמטק ירושלים

ESTATE PLANNING

Statement showing the number and nature of crimes committed in the Valley during the year 1836.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Police during the year 1935-36.

MANIPUR STATE	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of conviction of columns 4 and 5		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial	
	Past year		Previous year		Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Past year	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Civil Police	203	28	164	242	112	220	121	186	22	11	12	13	11	15

APPENDIX XI

Criminal Cases for the year 1935-36.

Valley.

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of			Number of persons during the year								
	Previous year	Current year		Previous year	Present year		Disposed without trial	Imprisonment			Convicted to				
		1	2		3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Manipur State Darbar	31	34	3	26	0	0	12	12	12	4	20	20	13	13	13
Cherap Court	22	135	120	22	54	0	8	8	8	140	18	18	11	11	11
Court of the Manzadar Jiribam	1	24	25	1	18	19	1	18	18	4	2	2	11	11	29
Town Panchayat Court	43	202	24	20	151	18	90	90	90	3	2	2	11	11	77
Rural Panchayets	9	986	23	9	263	28	190	190	190	6	2	2	3	3	3
Grand Total	78	941	1019	41	812	900	578	273	88	257	90	38	119	119	119

APPENDIX XII.

Criminal Appeals for the year 1935-36.

(Valley).

Name of Court	Filed.			Disposed of			Sentence,			Proceeding Quashed.	
	Previous year.	Present year	Total.	Previous year.	Present year.	Total.	C dismissed	Modified	Reversed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
His Highness' Revisional Court	19	38	57	15	28	43	28	10	2	3	10
Meinpur State Darbar	16	88	104	16	66	82	51	11	16	4	10
Cherap Court	.	74	74	70	70	27	12	18	3	3	10
Total	35	200	235	31	161	195	106	33	36	10	10

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Cases (Original Suits) for the year 1935-36.

(Valley).

Name of Court	Instituted			Disposed of			Method of disposal during the year.				
	Previous year.	Current year	Total	Previous year.	Current year	Total	Decreted	Abandoned or remitted	Settled by court	Settled by parties	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Meinpur State Darbar	11	55	66	11	51	62	17	13	3	5	12
Cherap Court	24	24	48	22	22	42	4	12	7	11	13
Court of the Mauzadars, Jiribam	12	36	48	11	21	32	13	12	11	11	2
Solar Panchayat Court	129	84	963	113	711	824	161	219	138	138	213
Rural Panchayets	35	834	869	30	401	831	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	187	1,773	1,960	165	1,601	1,774	493	67	268	644	

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Cases (Execution) for the year 1935-36.
(Valley).

Name of Court.	Applications			Disposed of			Nature of applications pending at end of the year		
	Previous year.	Current year.	Total	Previous year	Current year	Total	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur State Darbar	74	32	106	13	12	25	12	8	61
Cherap Court	41	9	50	27	7	34	1	1	14
Court of the Mauzadar, Jiribam	129	20	149	62	1	63	13	6	67
Sadar Panchayet Court	116	115	831	238	231	472	115	73	171
Total	660	176	1,136	340	24	594	111	88	313

APPENDIX XV.

Civil Appeals for the year 1935-36.
(Valley).

Name of Court.	Filed.			Disposed of			Decisions.				
	Previous year.	Present year.	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Contra-d	Mixed	Revered	Referred back to Lower Court	Comprised or otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
His Highness' Revisional Court.	82	75	157	51	53	104	85	1	4	11	3
Manipur State Darbar	66	151	217	63	98	161	122	7	16	6	10
Cherap Court	16	334	350	16	317	333	173	29	61	37	42
Total	164	560	724	130	468	598	380	25	81	54	55

APPENDIX XVI.

Miscellaneous Cases of the year 1935-36.
(Valley).

Name of Court.	Instituted			Disposed of during the year.		
	Previous years.	Present year.	Total	Previous year.	Present year.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
His Highness' Revisional Court	70	12	82	2	6	8
Manipur State Darbar	23	151	174	22	123	145
Cherap Court	65	190	255	59	170	249
Sadar Panchayet Court	100	213	313	78	162	241
Total	254	566	821	161	461	622

APPENDIX XVIA.

Income Tax and Trading Licence Appeals for 1935-36.

Name of Court.	Filed in.			Disposed of			Decision.				
	2	Previous years but not disposed of.	3	5	Present year.	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	5	4	5	Total.	5	6	7	Conferred	Modified.	Revered	12
resident, Manipur State Darbar ..								3	1	1	Compromised or Otherwise dis- posed of.

APPENDIX XVII.

**Number and nature of Crimes from 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.
(All Hill Courts combined).**

APPENDIX XVIII

Hill Criminal Cases from the 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.

Name of Court	Instituted		Disposed of		Number of persons during the year		Convicted to		Transferred					
	Previous years but not including current year		Current year		Present year		Last year		Other punishment					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sadar	21	67	91	18	48	66	—	71	2	—	—	11	—	—
Ukhrul	1	22	25	3	21	24	4	4	3	26	2	—	17	—
Tamenglong	2	7	9	2	6	8	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—
Total	—	—	125	23	75	98	4	89	6	10	13	19	—	—

APPENDIX XIX.

Hill Civil Cases (Original suits) from the 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.

Name of Court	Instituted		Disposed of		Method of disposal during the year		Other wise disposed of						
	Previous years but not including current year		Current year		Present year		Last year						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
Sadar	158	403	361	121	299	40	35	75	3	—	307	—	—
Ukhrul	90	376	466	86	332	48	8	123	5	—	282	—	—
Tamenglong	58	254	312	48	174	22	7	156	58	—	—	—	—
Total	66	1,033	1,333	255	805	1,000	50	354	66	—	591	—	—

APPENDIX XX

Hill Miscellaneous Cases from the 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936

Name of Court	Instituted		Disposed of during the year		Total	
	Previous year		Present year			
	1	2	3	4		
1	—	—	—	4	7	
Sadar	172	73	92	114	479	
Ukhrul	4	374	19	6	184	
Tamenglong	9	157	16	—	—	
Total	185	1,181	1,170	1,101	1,100	

APPENDIX XXI.
Hill Criminal Appeals for the year 1935-36.

Name of Court.	Filed in			Disposed of			Sentences			Pending at the close of the year		
	Previous years but not disposed of.	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Confirmed	Mixed	Remitted	Preserved	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	
Political Agent's Court	1	3	4	1	3	4	4	4	—	—	—	
President, Manipur State Darbar's Court	1	12	13	1	11	12	11	1	—	—	—	
Total	2	15	17	2	14	16	15	1	—	—	—	

APPENDIX XXII.
Hill Civil Appeals for the year 1935-36.

Name of Court	Filed in			Disposed of			Decisions			Pending at the close of the year		
	Previous years but not disposed of	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	Criminal	Mixed	Remitted	Preserved	Released back to Lower Court	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Political Agent's Court	2	49	51	2	46	48	38	4	—	—	—	3
President, Manipur State Darbar's Court	14	75	89	14	65	79	52	6	16	4	1	—
Total	16	124	140	16	111	127	90	10	16	8	—	—

APPENDIX XXIII.
Interdistrict Cases from the 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.

Sub-divisions.	Instituted			Disposed of			Remarks		
	Pending from previous year.	Present year	Total	Previous year	Present year	Total	1	2	3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	—	—
Sadar	30	15	45	18	3	21	—	—	—
Ukhrul	16	24	40	8	5	13	—	—	—
Tumonglong	26	16	42	18	5	23	—	—	—
Total	72	55	127	44	13	57	—	—	—

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing the Collection of Forest Department for the year 1935-36.

Particulars,	Amount	Demand		Collection.			Remission	Balance	Actual receipt for 1934-35 (12 months).	Actual receipt for 1934-35 (3 months.)	Remarks	
		Current	Total	Amtar	Current	Total						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
Cachar Forest Revenue	577.9.0	9,187.11.3	9,765.4.3	577.9.0	9,187.11.3	9,765.4.3	..	..	12,714.10.6	..	..
Burnah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Hengang, Langol and Kambung	"	1,606.15.0	1,706.15.0	"	1,536.15.0	1,536.15.0	60.0.0	10.0.0	2,089.5.0	34.4.0	..	
Glass Material	"	4,131.0.0	4,131.0.0	"	4,131.0.0	4,131.0.0	..	..	3,216.0.0	..	..
Toll Station	"	8,633.1.0	8,633.1.0	"	7,059.1.0	7,059.1.0	1,574.0.0	..	1,965.11.0	3,325.3.0	..	
Pass tax and Hill road												
Mital	"	702.14.0	702.14.0	"	702.14.0	702.14.0	..	..	691.6.0	..	..
Men-palies	"	910.0.0	910.0.0	"	845.0.0	845.0.0	65.0.0	..	695.0.0	..	..
Lime Pit	"	1,153.0.0	1,153.0.0	"	1,153.0.0	1,153.0.0	..	..	610.0.0	..	..
Valley Reserve, Uyok	"	65.0.0	65.0.0	"	65.0.0	65.0.0	..	..	75.0.0	..	..
Tax seed	"	12.10.0	12.10.0	"	12.10.0	12.10.0	..	..	105.0.0	..	..
Misc. Forest Revenue	"	9.12.0	9.12.0	"	9.12.0	9.12.0	..	..	..	..	..
Fine	"	72.8.0	72.8.0	"	72.8.0	72.8.0	..	..	..	..	..
Law and Justice	"	148.1.0	148.1.0	"	148.1.0	148.1.0	..	..	169.14.0	53.13.0	..
Salt Revenue (Villi)	"	1,440.0.0	1,440.0.0	"	1,440.0.0	1,440.0.0	..	..	1,440.0.0	182.0.0	..
Total	"	577.9.0	2,902.8.3	38,650.1.3	577.9.0	36,363.8.3	23,941.1.3	1,639.0.0	10.0.0	27,142.11.6	3,895.4.0	

APPENDIX XXV.

MANIPUR STATE ARTS AND CRAFTS.

(From 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.)

State Account.

balance as per Administration report for 1934-35	Rs. 12,824-7- 8	Paid to the state	Rs. 9,654-10-9
awards from the State during the year under report	Rs. 10,754-8-10	Balance on the 30th June 1936	Rs. 13,924- 5 9
		Total	Rs. 23,579- 0- 6

Trading Account for the year 1935-36.

Stock as on the 1st July 1935	Rs. 12,535-13- 1	Sales during the year	Rs. 9,480- 4- 4
Manufactory charges	Rs. 8,539- 6-10	Closing stock on the 30th June 1936	Rs. 13,763-14- 4 (A)
Profit	Rs. 2,168-14- 9	Total	Rs. 23,214- 2- 8

(A) From the value of closing stock a sum of Rs. 1,935-3-5 being the amount of stock balance reported short by the Agent, has been deducted. Report from a few other agents are still awaited.

Profit and Loss Account.

Dr.	Cr
Establishment	... Rs. 1,574-11-0
Current charges	R. 41- 8-0
Miscellaneous	Rs. 198- 7-3
Commission paid to Agents	Rs. 416- 7-9
" " to Manager	Rs. 400- 0-0
Bad debt written off	Rs. 191- 7-0 (B)
	Total Rs. 2,822-9-0
	Balance transferred from Trading account Rs. 2168-14-9
	To Loss, carried to Balance sheet Rs. 653-10-3
	Total R. 2,822-9-0

(B) As creditors outside the State could not be traced, a sum of Rs. 191-7-0 had to be written off.

Balance sheet as on 30th June 1936.

Liabilities	Assets
Permanent Advance	... Rs. 1,000-0-0
Balance from State account	Rs. 13,924-5 9
Capital increase	... Rs. 499-3-9
Previous year's account	Rs. 1,152-14-9
Trade loss during the year	Rs. 653-10-3
	Total Rs. 15,423-9-6
Sundry Debtor,	Rs. 630-10- 2
Cash in hand	Rs. 846-11- 0
By bill,	Rs. 182- 6- 0
Stock of articles in hand	Rs. 6,616- 3 10
" yarn "	Rs. 1,529- 6- 6
" articles with agents	Rs. 5,618- 4- 0
	Total Rs. 15,123- 9- 6

APPENDIX XXVI.

Statement showing Receipts from the 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.
Valley, Water Works and Hill Budgets.

Head of Demand.	1935-36			1934-35.		
	Budget	Estimate.	Actual Receipts			Actual Receipts.
1	2	3			4	
VALLEY BUDGET.						
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
Land Revenue	4,50,000	3,36,994	5	9	4,18,841	2
Fisheries	65,000	60,296	11	3	54,383	10
Foreigners Tax	9,000	12,431	3	0	9,596	8
Berries	900	840	0	0	952	8
Salt	2,150	1,410	0	0	1,140	0
Forest	21,000	24,565	0	3	24,507	4
Law and Justice	11,500	10,500	15	0	10,639	12
Jail	3,000	3,877	10	5	3,016	10
Excise	1,000	3,679	7	0	3,845	2
Kabaw Valley	6,270	6,270	0	0	6,270	0
Income Tax and Trading Licensee	9,000	15,024	4	0	11,794	0
Fees	73,000	59,000	0	0	54,750	0
Cart Tax	20,000	33,681	0	0	31,015	15
Cattle Tax	21,500	15,397	0	10	25,698	13
Fires	2,500	3,330	12	0	2,347	6
Registration	2,800	3,313	0	0	2,731	8
Vehicle Tax	29,000	26,800	0	0	29,441	12
Mail Contract	1,150	1,605	3	0	1,000	0
Interest on invested sums						
(a) Do. on House Building Advances	3,000	9,654	10	9	147	14
Arts and Crafts	11,000	88,272	6	11	10,666	11
Miscellaneous	3,000	2,666	5	5	11,738	11
Library	9,000	8,940	9	6	3,034	11
Hydro Electric Board	20,757	20,757	0	0	2,854	8
Match Excise duty	...	...	...	...	...	0
State Works (for Govt. works)	...	...	...	...	2,308	0
Emergency Cut	...	...	...	...	18,376	1
Total	7,81,527	7,51,341	12	4	7,41,407	13
WATER WORKS BUDGET.						
		10,000	10,250	6	9	0
Water Rate	...	6,000	6,000	0	0	0
Interest on Investments	...	16,000	16,250	6	9	0
Total	16,000	16,250	6	9	15,836	6
HILL BUDGET.						
Hill House Tax	70,000	75,908	0	6	83,491	13
Law and Justice	4,500	4,988	10	0	4,446	9
Fines	1,500	960	7	0	734	9
Salt	750	768	4	1	771	12
Hill Forests	1,000	715	8	0	1,025	4
Miscellaneous etc.	2,000	2,758	4	3	...	0
Total	79,750	86,099	1	10	90,170	0
Grand total	8,57,277	8,53,691	4	11	8,47,714	3

* Including Rs. 80,000 being sale proceeds of Ingledy Shillong.

APPENDIX XXVIIA.

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1935-36.

Name of Expenditure	Current year		Current year Actual Expenditure
	Revised estimate effected by reappropriation	Budget Estimate	
1	2	3	4
I.—ADMINISTRATION.			
Pay of Establishment	61,325	61,195	58,945 *
A of President, Manipur State Darbar	1,200	1,200	940
A of Darbar Members	1,0	100	115
A of Palace Office Establishment		200	
A of President, Manipur State Darbar's Office Est	340	330	267
Contingencies	16,217 4	19,745	13,214
Total	79,212 4	84,733	73,181
II.—LAND REVENUE.			
Pay of Establishment	3,041	70	3,24
Pay of Janghat Establishment	1,340	1,340	1,341
A of Establishment	1,81	1,100	1,990
A of Janghat Establishment	0	0	9
Contingencies	10,722 6	10,400	8,032
Total	55,222 6	55,110	49,366
IV.—FOREIGNERS' REVENUE.			
Pay of Establishment	2,088	2,688	2,393
A of Establishment	639	600	17
Contingencies	332	377	38
Total	3,623	3,623	3,443
V.—FOREST.			
Pay of Establishment	4703	1,998	2,109
A of Establishment	600	20	63
Contingencies	1,250	1,700	659
Total	6,553 †	3,948	5,361
VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.			
Pay of Establishment	20,694 10	20,73	20,298
A of Judicial Member	1,0	1,0	89
A of Establishment	100	100	290
Contingencies	830	60	723
Total	21,609 10	21,972	21,400
VII.—MAHARAJA'S CIVIL LIST.			
Pay of Establishment	1,06,7	1,06,732	97,899 ‡
Contingencies	50,250	49,76	45,116
Total	1,57,008	1,56,308	1,43,345
Carried over	3,23,688 4	3,26,184	2,94,016

* One Private Secretary @ Rs 200/- per month and one A.D.C. or 110/- per month in the Maharaja's Palace Office have been suspended with effect from the 1st October 1935 and no substitutes were taken in their place.

† This includes a sum of Rs 3,560/- mentioned by the Darbar vide Darbar Resolution No 2(A) of 312/1935 for the State Forest.

‡ Raja Dumbra Singh, Senapati died on 29th June 1935 his maintenance allowance was not paid to his family pending sanction of the Local Government.

APPENDIX XXVIIA -(Continued.)

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1935-36.

Name of Expenditure	Current year		Current year Actual Expenditure
	Revised Estimate affected by reappropriation	Budget Estimate	
1	2	3	4
Brought Forward	3234884	326484	294616
VIII.—STATE WORKS			
Pay of Establishment	21224	20864	21361
T A of State Engineer	144	1000	136
T A of Establishment	110	1000	98
Contingencies including works	96012	95412	88913
Total	11196	11826	11278
IX.—MILITARY POLICL.			
Pay of Establishment	3202	302	3172
Contingencies	700	0	535
Total	38202	8202	47050
X.—CIVIL POLICL.			
Pay of Establishment	20789	2114	20373
T A of Establishment	110	110	100
Contingencies	1444	1400	125
Total	23376	23256	2263
XI.—JAIL.			
Pay of Establishment	458112	4120	4461
Contingencies	94414	390	8663
Total	14634	11070	13118
XII.—MEDICAL.			
Pay of Establishment	32040	31640	31280
T A of Civil Surgeon	80	80	71
T A of Establishment	00	1080	2180
Contingencies	38000	25500	36124
Total	7286*	6770	71408
XIII.—EDUCATION.			
Pay of Establishment	3326	9285	3744
T A of Establishment	100	600	1263
Contingencies	1400	1600	1001
Total	5766	1485	50767
Carried Over	452984	4321	402767

* This includes Rs 8000 sanctioned by the Durbu Vide Durbar Resolution No. 12R of 7-3-35.

APPENDIX XXVIIA—(Concluded.)

Statement showing the details of Expenditure under each head of the Valley Budget for the year 1935-36.

Name of Expenditure	Current year		Current year Actual Expenditure
	Rev. Estimate affected by appropriation	Budget Estimate	
	1	2	3	4
Brought Forward	6,17,298 4	6,35,216	6,02,727
XIV.—PROPERTY IN BRITISH INDIA.			
Establishment Charges	924 416	924 417	84 382
Total	5,094	5,099	4,436
XV.—PAYMENT.			
of Princes Reserve out of Government Loan Contract	5,000 500 5,300 * 10,167 5 26,710 12	5,000 500 500 10,000 20,400	0,000 800 5,00 10,167 26,711
Total	143,008 1	77,300	143,008
XVI.—REGISTRATION.			
Establishment of Establishment Charges	2,466 283 0	2,466 290 100	2,470 280 57
Total	2,816	2,816	2,813
XVII.—VETERINARY.			
Establishment of Establishment Charges	1,12 11 1,920	1,12 100 1,110	320 11 1,00
Total	5,427	5,427	5,427
XVIII.—STATE PRESS.			
Establishment Charges	428 70	428 0	4161 8
Total	4,978	4,978	4,996
XIX.—PENSION AND GRATUITY.			
Local Pension Gratuity	640 200	640 200	702 104
Total	8,90	8,90	7,16
XX.—ARTS AND CRAFTS.			
Establishment Charges	112 1,900	1,802 1,900	1,7 9,180
Total	5,524	5,702	10,774
Total	5,23,105	7,15,318	7,80,571
Amount (to the Hill Budget)	75,000	75,000	75,000

* The Local Government sanctioned the withdrawal of Rs. 65,167 5 for liquidating the Government Loan of Rs. 10,000 vide Darbar Resolution No. IIR of 3rd February 1936.

APPENDIX XXVIIIB.

Statement showing the details of the Water Works Budget for the year 1935-36.

Name of Expenditure	Current year		Current year Actual Expenditure
	Revised Estimate after reappropriation	Budget Estimate	
1	2	3	4
XXII—WATER WORKS			
Pay of Establishment	2744	2710	2814
T A of Ditto	10		2
Contingencies	8606	8,650	7,911
Total	11300	11360	10,727

APPENDIX XXVIIIC

Statement showing the details of the Hill Budget for the year 1935-36

Name of Expenditure	Current year		Current year Actual Expenditure
	Revised Estimate after reappropriation	Budget Estimate	
1	2	3	4
I.—HILL ADMINISTRATION.			
Pay of Establishment	2571	25681	24,905
Travelling Allowance of Sub-Liaison Officer	3280	3400	2,531
Travelling Allowance of Establishment	50	50	5
Contingencies	4214	4449	3,921
Total	33015	33,571	31,363
II.—HILL P. W. D.			
Pay of Establishment	6140	6140	5,956
Travelling Allowance of Establishment	400	700	310
Contingencies	31271	33,871	29,816
Total	4081	40711	36,052
III.—HILL BUDGET			
Pay of Establishment	11467	11834	10,646
Contingencies	8870	8870	8,411
Total	20,337	20704	19,067
V.—HILL			
Pension and Gratuity	1000	1000	253
Total	95163	9,986	8,765
Assignment (to the General Budget)	44500	44500	44500

APPENDIX XXVIIID.

Suspense account for 1935-36.

Head of the Expenditure	Estimate	Actual Expenditure
1. Advance	5,000	5,000-0-0
2. P. W. D Stock and Stores		51,795 7 9
3 Permanent Advance		1,020-0-0
Total		60,815-7 9

APPENDIX XXVIE

Statement showing the details of Expenditure for the year 1935-36.

Name of Expenditure	Current year		Current year
	Revised Estimate on 1st January 1936	Budget Estimate	
1	2	3	4
Grand Total Valley	823103 5	745548	780879
" Water works	11360 -	11360	10727
" Hill	95163	95986	86765
Total	929620 5 -	852894	878371

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Memorandum of Closing Balance on 30th June 1936.

RECEIVED	EXPENDED
Valley Budget	780879 7 2 (A)
Hill do	86765 2 0
Water Works Budget	1072610 11
Suspense Accounts	(0812 7 9)
Total Rs	90112 9 3
Opening Balance on 1st July 1935	17718 1 0
Closing Balance on 30th June 1936	1459510 0 (B)
Total Rs	108141 6 3

(A) These figures are inflated by Rs 80 owing to the inclusion of a sum of Rs 80 drawn from and credited to the State twice on account of Muzaffar Commission while Major No 1 No 2 and Ords No 10 and 386 of February 1936.

(B) The actual Cash balance in the Imperial Treasury is Rs 1411510 0 the difference of Rs 700 is due to the cancellation of cheque No. 24127 of 6th January 1936 issued to the Secretary Municipal Girls High School vide Darbar Resolution No 13R of 30th March 1936.

APPENDIX XXIX.

Suspense Account from 1st July 1935 to 30th June 1936.

RECEIPTS.

Head of Receipts.	1935-36		1934-35
	Budget Estimate	Actual Receipts	Actual Receipts
1	2	3	4
Refund of Advances	1,000	(A) 6,691- 7-4	5,586- 0-10
P. W. D. Stock and Stores ... ...	.	(B) 45,079-13-0	31,829- 5- 6
Total ... .	.	51,771- 4-4	40,115- 6- 1
		(A) (i) In Cash Rs. (ii), Book ,,"	209- 9- 0 6,481-14- 4
			Rs. 6,691- 7- 4
		(B) (i) In Cash Rs. (ii), Book ,,"	5,085- 3- 3 39,994- 9- 9
			Rs. 45,079-13- 0

APPENDIX XXX.

Assets and Liabilities of the Manipur State on the 30th June 1936.

Asset	Liability
1. Invested in Government 5 Loan, 1945-55	Nil
2. P. O. Cash Certificate	/
3. Fixed deposit with Imperial Bank	/
4. House Building Advances outstanding	/
5. Miscellaneous Advances outstanding	/
6. Motor Car Advance outstanding	/
7. Agricultural Loan outstanding	/
8. Capital invested in Hydro Electric Scheme	/
9. Flood damage Loan taken by Hydro Electric Board	/
10. Departmental Permanent Advances	/
11. Cash balance in Treasury and Bank	R. 5,03,410-3-0
Total R.s.	R. 5,03,410-3-0

APPENDIX XXXI.

Valley.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1935-36.

Dispensaries.	Number of Patients treated.		Results of the Indoor Patients							Operations.			Remarks	
			Discharged					Remaining under treatment.		Daily average attendance				
	Outdoor	Indoor	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise	Deceased	Lijed	8	9	Major	Minor	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Hospital	12,737	563	155	55	13	17	23	170.83	132	427				
" "	1,387	77	66	2	4	2	3	16.76		14				
" "	1,382							1.20		17				
" "	901	62	48	4	2	5	3	27.11		11				
Imphal Dispensary	5,717							18.30		61				
Imphal Hospital	12,431	29	18	8	1		2	41.15		101				
Imphal Dispensary	8,369							25.39		104				
Imphal Hospital	9,119	16	14	2				25.05		43				
Imphal Leper Asylum	878	47	1	5	4	4	33	38.24		6				
Total	82,654	794	602	76	24	28	61	369.91	132	781				

APPENDIX XXXII.

HILLS.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1935-36.

Dispensaries.	Number of Patients treated.		Results of the Indoor Patients							Operations			Remarks	
			Discharged					Remaining under treatment.		Daily average attendance				
	Outdoor	Indoor	Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise	Deceased	Lijed	8	9	Major	Minor	10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Chenglong Hospital	11,780	90	48	30	9	2	1	35.26		41				
Chul " "	15,650	204	146	21	19	2	13	53.61	1	81				
Chachandpur Hospital	14,381	151	110	22	13	2	4	48.98		43				
Chu Hospital	14,391	10	7		2	1		41.46		33				
Chu Dispensary	9,248	37	25	10	1			39.59		66				
Chulor " "	10,873	58	36	7	1		11	38.01		42				
Chopokpi " "	6,666	7	4	3				23.06		43				
Cholon " "	6,827	39	29	1	4		5	31.97						
Total	89,819	596	405	97	48	7	39	314.85	4	519				

APPENDIX XXXIII.

Statistical Return of Primary Schools in the Valley under the direct control of the State Education Department
for the year 1930-31

Head of School	Number of pupils on the roll on the 30th June 1930			Classification of pupils on the basis of language or such						Classification of pupils on the basis of Religion						Remarks			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1 Upper Primary	3	384	..	374	91	304	13	384	..	..	..	384	8	376	..	..	..	..	..
2 Lower Primary	81	7,069	183	7,271	42	4,583	51	1,175	33	113	29	799	7,015	25	741	6,391	19	16	..
3 Girls' Schools	..	1	198	195	21	138	49	20	..	..	..	198	..	198	..	..	..	..	..
(Grand Total)	88	7,393	381	7,941	57	5,327	43	1,579	33	102	29	798	7,597	25	749	6,965	19	16	..

APPENDIX XXXIVA.

**Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the State Works
in the Valley during the year 1935-36.**

Particulars.	Total Expenditure	Grand Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
(a) Upkeep of Roads, Bridges and Culverts.			
1st Class Valley Roads	8,211- 8- 1		
2nd and 3rd Class Valley Roads	5,471-12- 3		
Road Metalling Imphal area	3,529-15- 6		
Road Metalling Valley	2,462- 8- 3		
River protection	3,960-10- 0		
Valley Bridges maintenance	11,531-15- 9		
Culverts maintenance	3,936-11- 1	39,157- 0-11	
(b) Improvements and Renewals.			
(1) Raising Kongba Singjamui Road and fitting reflex culverts	208- 1- 3		
{ Potsungbam bridge 3,500	1,785- 8- 9		
Bridges { Sengmaijui bridge 7,000	7,599- 0- 3		
Culverts	5,214- 0-10	14,806-11- 1	
(c) Upkeep of Offices in Imphal.			
State Office and Connected Buildings	317- 8- 6		
Land Revenue Office	271-12- 0		
P. W. D. Office	457- 7- 6		
Jail Buildings	348- 0- 6		
Cherap and Panchayet Courts	183- 1- 6		
Press Building	114-12- 6		
Police Office and Barracks etc	298-13-10		
M. S. P. Barracks etc.	399-11- 0		
Palace Office	6- 7- 3		
Imphal Civil Hospital and Buildings	543-12- 9		
Loper Asylum	150- 0- 0		
Infectious Disease Ward	1-11- 3		
Veterinary Hospital, Compounder's quarter and Paddock	304- 3- 6		
Johnstone High School	351-15- 6		
Education Office	49- 2- 0	3,972-10- 7	
(d) Upkeep of Residences in Imphal.			
Palace main Block and Buildings	3,027-13- 2		
Sree Govindajee's Temple and Do.	374- 6- 5		
Lamghabal Bungalow and Outhouses	198- 1- 5		
P. M. S. D's Bungalow	72-15- 7		
State Engineer's Bungalow	366-11- 6		
Companion's Bungalow	149-14- 6		
Forest Officer's Bungalow	149-12- 6		
Dink Bungalow and Outhouses	298-13- 0		
Seraikhana	60-11- 0		
Babupara Houses	509-11- 6		
Palace Garden			
Polo Ground		5,862- 1- 7	
(e) Upkeep Of State Buildings Outside Imphal.			
Valley Panchayet Courts	97-1- 9		
Renewal of Buri Bazar Panchayet Court	520- 6- 3		
Valley Rest Houses	510-15- 3		
Land Revenue Camps	212-14- 1		
Valley Thamas	312- 9- 5		
Valley Dispensaries	296-15- 3		
Valley Schools	2,573- 9- 1		
Renewal of Wabagai School	801- 5-10		
Do. Thangui School	104- 9- 0		
Do. Leimapokpam School	659- 2- 0		
Police Barrack at Mao	1,488-12- 4	7,611- 2- 3	
(f) Miscellaneous.			
Workshop Tools and Plants	3,117- 9- 9		
Tent, Furniture, and Crockeries	306- 4- 1		
Office Contingencies	587-10- 6		
Electric power charges	168-11- 0		
State Street lights	507- 9- 0	4,687-15- 4	
Carried Over		76,097- 9-9	

APPENDIX XXXIV A—(Concluded).

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the State Works
in the Valley during the year 1935-36.

Particulars	Total Expenditure	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Brought Forward		76,097 9 9	
(g) Jiribam P. W. D.			
Upkeep of Cachar Road and Bridges	212 8 3		
Do Man Bahadur Lumbu Road	192 7 3		
Hospital and Connected Buildings	299 14 0		
Manzadar and Staff quarter	249 1 0		
Pohor Barracks and Staff quarters	357 0 0		
Paint for C I roofing	298 15 0		
Upkeep of Land Revenue Camps	50 0 0		
Iron cage for Thana	332 0 0		
Hospital Latrine Kutchha	15 0 0		
Ward attendants quarter kutchha	69 0 0	2,096 13 6	
(h) Original Works.			
Two Thana Officers quarter and Outhouses at Jiribam	2,241 10 0		
Henok River framing Important for Village and Road protection	393 9 0		
Paled Thana Building	288 5 0		
Corrugated paint to the Workshop roof	694 0 6		
Do do Palace Mundob roof	479 6 0		
Jump and Tank to give a water supply to Post Mortem shed	172 12 3		
Guttering or drains to Civil Hospital	353 9 0		
Corrugated paint to C H roof	156 1 0		
Fitting and supplying Electric Fans in Cherip	92 11 9		
Flood damage	2,958 7 3		
Revenue Officer's Barracks and Office combined at Joni	1,199 4 0		
Stock and Store	9,859 6 9	19,089 5 6	
Grand Total		97,283 12 9	

APPENDIX XXXIVB.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the State Works in the Hills during the year 1935-36.

Name of Works.	Total of Sub-Heads	Total of Major-Heads
1	2	3
(a) Upkeep of Roads and Bridges.		
Bridle path	9,422- 2-0	
Bridges	4,934- 4-7	
Ship Clearing	712-10-9	15,069- 0-7
(b) Upkeep of Buildings.		
Upkeep of Head Quarter Station,	180 15-0	180-15-0
(c) Upkeep of Buildings.		
Pucca and Katcha Buildings	5,690- 9-1	5,690- 9-1
(d) Original Works (Roads and Bridges).		
Stone Culverts	500- 0 0	
Tubai bridge	4,009- 6 9	
Vongdung bridge	1,469-12-0	5,979 2-9
(e) Original Works (Buildings).		
Pucca and Katcha houses	2,192- 6 6	2,192- 6 6
(f) Water Supply in Ukhrul.		
water Supply in Ukhrul	90-0- 0-	90- 0-0
(g) Tools, Plants and Miscellaneous.		
Tools, Plants and Miscellaneous,	193-14-3	193-14-3
(i) One Scholarship for 12 months.		
To train at Dacca as Hill Overseer	420 0-0	420- 0-0
—	—	—
Total		29,810- 0-2

APPENDIX XXXIVC.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the Water Works during the year 1935-36.

Name of Works.	Total of Sub-Heads.	Total of Major-Heads.
1	2	3
Office Contingencies	11- 7- 0	11- 7- 0
Upkeep.		
Head Works	525 10- 8	
Wear and Tear	600- 1- 0	
Tanks and Plinths	411 13- 7	
Burst and Leaks	250 5- 3	
Push Cocks and Taps	169 10- 7	
Pipe Line and Bridges	1 039 15- 6	
Engine Oil etc including Chlorine	572 5 11	3,572 14- 6
Original Works.		
Steel Pipe of Size over 3 for replacement	1 950 4- 5	
Sausage Works at Kangpukhul	1 581 9- 6	
Replacing Tanks by Hydrant and Special taps	791 14- 6	
Short cut Scheme		
T A of Establishment	1 14- 0	4,326 12- 5 1-14- 0
Grand Total		7,912 15- 11

APPENDIX XXXIVD.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on the Shillong Property during the year 1935-36.

Particulars	Total Expenditure	Grand Total	Remarks.
Shillong Property Establishment.			
Agent's Remuneration	793 12 0		
His fixed allowance for contingencies	60- 0 0	853-12 0	
Repairs Maintenance and Improvements	2,415 1 9	2 415- 1 9	
Contingencies.			
Municipal taxes	1,014 9 9		
Fire Insurance Premium	18-1- 0	1,033- 8 9	
Miscellaneous			
Gauhati Property.			
Agent's allowance	60- 0 0		
Office Contingencies	23 10 0	83 10 0	
Grand Total		1 436- 0 6	

APPENDIX XXXV.

Showing number of deaths from contagious diseases amongst cattle during the year 1895-96.

District	Year	Bovine												Others				Grand Total		Remarks			
		Other contagious diseases				Rinderpest				Antilurus				Other contagious diseases		Others		Grand Total					
		Antithura	Ciliadres	Antithura	Ciliadres	Antithura	Ciliadres	Antithura	Ciliadres	Antithura	Ciliadres	Antithura	Ciliadres	Antithura	Ciliadres	Antithura	Ciliadres	Total	Total				
1	1	2	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Mysore	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	103	1	15	1	15	31	235	18	81	90	285	-	-	-
Total	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	106	1	15	1	15	33	235	18	81	90	285	-	-	-

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Showing results of preventive inoculation during the year 1935-36.

District											
		Name of disease against which inoculation was carried out		Method of inoculation followed		Number of animals which died un inoculated in course of disease		Number of animals inoculated		Number of animals which died after inoculation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur	Blk. quarter	Serum & vaccine		5 Equine							
			1	6 Bovine							
			1	7 Other							
Total				8 Equine							
				9 Bovine							
				10 Others							
				11 Equine							
				12 Bovine							
				13 O-L+rs							
				14 R. makk.							

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated on tour during the year 1935-36.

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

Showing number of animals treated and castrated at Veterinary Hospital during the year 1935-36.

District.	Number of Veterinary Officers	Number of Veterinary Surgeons employed.	Number of Veterinary Surgeons in permanent service.	Number of inpatients treated during the year.				Number of out-patients treated during the year.				Total number of cases supplied with medicines but not brought to the Hospital.				Castration performed..				Remarks.						
				Fowling.	Bovine.	Poultry.	Others.	Total.	Fowling.	Bovine.	Poultry.	Others.	Total.	Fowling.	Bovine.	Poultry.	Others.	Total.	Receipts.	Expenditure.						
MANIPUR	9	12	87	108	229	8,578	1,340	9,847	9,955	18	10,596	91	10,735	15	95	50	162	Rs. 5,629-6-0	Rs. 5,304-8-9				
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

APPENDIX XXXIX.

List of British Indian Acts and Rules adopted in the Manipur State
Excluding British Reserve.

Serial No.	Name of Act or Rule.	Darbar Resolution enforcing or adopting the act or rule.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	(a) Civil Service Regulations (b) Fundamental Rules with Subsidiary Rules of Assam (c) Civil Account Code Vol. I	Vide Manipur State Account Rules.	Assam Pension has been reconstituted in place of Civil Regulations in the Manipur State Rules for State purposes.
2	Civil Procedure Code Section 562-565	Darbar Resolution No. 3 of 31-3-1909	Vide Rules Proclaimed by His Highness.
3	Government Servants' Conduct Rules	Darbar Resolution No. 1 of 6-9-16	ditto.
4	Indian Motor Vehicles Act No. VIII of 1911	Darbar Resolution No. 8 of 17-10-1917	
5	Indian Opium Act I of 1878 and Rules framed thereunder for Assam	Darbar Resolution No. 12 of 1-9-21	
6	(Rules for issuing) Prospecting Licenses and Mining leases	Darbar Resolution No. 13 of 17-9-21	
7	Section 7 and 29 of the Police Act 1861	Darbar Resolution No. 9 of 1-2-25	Vide Rules for management of the Police of Manipur.
8	The Assam Rifles Act 1920 [Act 1 of 1920] **	Darbar Resolution No. 9 of 1-2-25 Do. 15 of 19-11-28 Do. 7 of 8-5-29	ditto.
9	Cruelty to Animals Act	Darbar Resolution No. 12 of 18-11-25	
10	The Indian Arms Act Manual, Assam 1927 (secs. 15 and 46)		Only Hill tribes are allowed arms under license by Presi. Manipur State Da. (Hill.) vide Enclosure No. 1783P dated September 1909 Political Agent Manipur.
11	Indian Radio Broadcasting Licenses (Telegraph Acts 1882-1911)	Darbar Resolution Nos. 1 of 2-1-26 and 9 of 11-6-28	
12	Identification of Prisoners Act XXXVII of 1920	Darbar Resolution Nos. 10 of 20-3-29 and 2 of 6-11-29	
13	Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897 (III of 1897)	Darbar Resolution No. 12 of 8-5-29	
14	Indian Extradition Act 1903	Darbar Resolution No. 1(A) of 8-11-29	
15	Indian Registration Act XVI of 1903	Darbar Resolution Nos. 6A of 16-9-31 and 1A of 15-8-31	Adopted in spirit.
16	Whipping Act	Darbar Resolution No. 5(A) of 7-12-32	
17	Indian Lunatic Act	Darbar Resolution No. 1(A) of 23-8-33	
18	Matches (Excise duty) Act 1931	Darbar Resolution No. 1(A) of 17-1-31 and 4(A) of 18-9-35.	
19	The Assam Students and Juvenile Smoking Act, 1923	Darbar Resolution No. 1(A) of 30-3-36	

